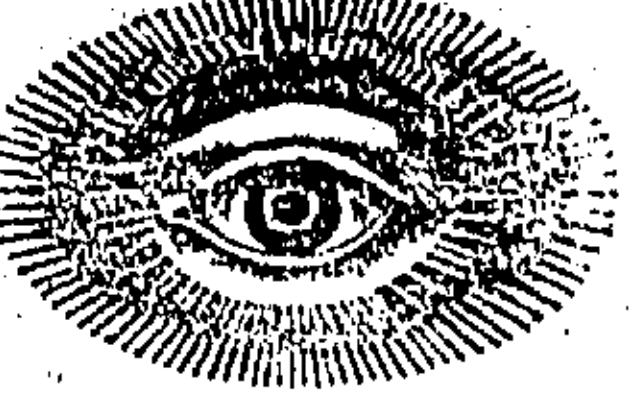


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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.25	10.50	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43
Yamati ...Dep.	6.45	—	—	—	12.10	1.23	—	—	4.45	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	—	—	—	12.22	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	—	—	—	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.15
Taipei Market Dep.	7.16	—	—	—	12.39	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	—	—	—	12.50	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.32	—	—	—	12.55	2.06	—	—	5.28	6.36
Shuangshui ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.00	12.53	2.12	3.13	5.34	6.41
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	6.47
Canton ...Arr.	—	—	11.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	3.20
Shuangshui ...Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.17	4.45	5.52
Shuangshui ...Arr.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	11.17	3.07	4.24	4.52	5.59	7.15
Fanning ...Dep.	7.28	8.12	10.29	—	11.51	3.12	4.28	4.56	6.03	—
Taipei Market Dep.	7.36	8.22	10.39	—	12.02	3.23	4.39	5.08	6.13	—
Taipei ...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	12.07	3.28	4.42	5.10	6.18	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	12.20	3.39	4.58	5.23	6.29	—
Yamati ...Dep.	8.07	8.53	11.08	—	12.32	3.51	5.09	5.36	6.41	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.38	3.57	5.14	6.41	7.56

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	8.15	—	—	—	6.15
Shataukok ...Dep.	7.45	8.15	—	—	—	6.15
Shataukok ...Arr.	6.15	8.00	—	—	—	5.55
Fanning ...Arr.	7.10	8.55	—	—	—	5.55

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GENERAL WOOD IN AMERICA.

WISHES TO HOLD HIS PHILIPPINES POST.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE ISLANDS.

RAPID CITY, June 24th.
"I intend to get back on the job as soon as my health permits" declared Governor General Wood according to a United Press message in the Manila Bulletin, in an interview with press correspondents following his conference with President Coolidge.

"The time for independence in the Philippines has not yet arrived," he said when asked to comment on the political situation. "The Filipino political leaders are blowing hot air although the majority of people in the islands do not know what it is all about."

Stands By Coolidge.

"President Coolidge did exactly right in vetoing the bill providing for a plebiscite on independence. Granting the Philippines freedom at this time would be like putting a small boy in an airplane and ordering him to fly."

The Governor General appeared to be in a feeble state of health but in unusually sprightly spirits. He continued in the same outspoken vein.

"The trouble with those leaders who are demanding freedom for the islands is that they do not tell the people the responsibilities of independence."

Economic Freedom Needed.

A great part of his interview was given to economics and the possibilities for developing the industries and agriculture of the islands. He said that all restrictions should be removed to enable the importation of agricultural and normal teachers. He spoke emphatically of the need for this sort of instruction and his hopes for the development of education in the Philippines.

"I consider the administration reasonably successful," he continued, "because I never received a threatening letter during the entire time I was in the Philippines. I think that rubber is the big crop of the future. American capital is the thing that is needed most of all and I think that will come very soon."

"Lastly I can say that the Filipino people are contented and happy. Labour is well paid and there is no scarcity of good substantial food."

American Interest In Philippines.

Governor General Wood's return to the United States and his conference with President Coolidge have stimulated unusual national interest in the Philippines.

The details of his arrival and meeting with the president have been printed prominently in newspapers throughout the country. Editorials describe his feeble health and applaud his apparent determination to continue as Governor General.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger says that "Governor Wood's task is not yet finished." The editorial praises the insular administration and says:

"Wood bore the brunt of the unpopularity and resentment inevitably growing out of implanting United States control and the assertion of United States authority." It says that Wood has made "good progress."

A Sick Man.

A New York Times dispatch from Rapid City commenting on statements that Governor Wood intended to return said in part this morning:

"Governor Wood is a sick man. While the old warrior is anxious to continue his work in the islands, the impression exists here that physicians will render a verdict against his return to the post."

It expresses the opinion that a long rest might enable him to get back into active work.

The New York Times learns in an authoritative quarter that the governor general will resign on his arrival and close a long, active public life.

It is indicated, however, that the resignation would not be announced formally for several months.

(Continued on next column.)

A LION FARM.

CALIFORNIAN VENTURE TO RAISE 90 CUBS A YEAR.

STOCK OF 92 SPECIMENS.

On the outskirts of E. Monte, just east of Los Angeles, is a lion farm. It is run by Charles Gay, a native of France, and a former lion trainer, who, when the motion picture industry began to use wild animals in its productions, realised that there was an opening for something more than the ordinary trained animal.

He decided to become a specialist in motion-picture lions, and bought three adult animals and started in rented quarters to provide jungle actors for the cinema producers. Then he bought the site near E. Monte, which is perhaps the most unusual and interesting of all the show places of California.

Gay's lion farm has passed the experimental stage, and has proved that the animals can be raised in large numbers in capacity and grow to maturity healthier and stronger than their brothers and sisters who are forced to fight for their existence in the jungle.

To-day Mr. Gay has a stock of ninety-two perfect specimens of the king of beasts, ranging in age from six weeks to fifteen years. All but a few of the animals are born on the farm, and have been born on the farm.

The lion farm could more properly be called the Lion Park, says an American paper, as a profusion of tropical and semi-tropical vegetation all but hides the houses and open air-areas provided for the stock.

Baby lions arrive at the farm now at the rate of one litter a month, there being from two to four lions in each litter. In about two years Mr. Gay expects to raise ninety cubs a year. Lion cubs from six weeks to three months old have a ready sale at an average price of 500 dollars, and full-grown specimens sell for from 1,200 dollars to 1,500 dollars.

103 WINS BATTLE WITH DEATH.

TOTTENHAM WOMAN'S REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Mrs. Hannah Headley, who is 103 years of age, and who has been lying between life and death for several weeks, has made a remarkable recovery, and is now able to get about again.

She lives with her grandson at Holcombe-road, Tottenham, and, notwithstanding her great age, is able to sew and read without glasses. She makes her own bed and attends to her room.

She is a native of Swanley, Kent, and has had 12 children, five of whom are still living. There are 32 grandchildren. She lost her husband 47 years ago, and it was not until she was 100 years old that she rode for the first time in a motor-car.

Rubber And Sugar Possibilities.

CHICAGO, June 27th.
Governor General Wood, speaking through Chicago newspapers, informed the public that the Philippines would some day supply all the rubber consumed in the United States.

The governor was weak and unable to move without the aid of two attendants. Otherwise he appeared in good spirits and was vigorous in his defense of the free trade arrangement existing between the United States and the Philippines.

"The economic future of the islands" said General Wood, "depends on the continuance of free trade with the United States. Impose tariffs on Philippine products entering this country and the islands would be economically ruined."

He repeated the prediction frequently made since coming to the United States that the Philippines would produce 5,000,000 tons of sugar annually under favourable conditions of capital and management.

He was asked to comment on leprosy in the Philippines. He described the organization of Quilon and the progress made there in the cure of the disease.

"If we can win this war on leprosy and stop this scourge" he said, "it will be worth the cost of the war which preceded the American occupation of the Philippines." "On the political situation, he confined his comment to: 'the time has not come for independence.'"

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.
Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Ltd., to pass resolution to wind up Company, No. 35, Des Voeux Road Central, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Servicemen's Concert "Cheer O' Y.M.C.A." Chater Road, 6.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Opening Night Fete, Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Beloved Rogue."
World Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz."
Star Theatre: "Partners Again" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "Spooks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mail: Inward: U.S.A. etc. (President Grant). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Porto), 1.30; Europe via Siberia (Paul Lecott), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (Glenogle), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.
Twenty-Six Ordinary General Meeting, William Powell, Ltd., offices of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Exchange Building, noon.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: Club de Recreio v. S.C.A.A. "C" Division: C.R.C. v. C.C.C.
Volley Ball:—Inter School Final: Tutorial Institute v. St. Paul's College, at Chinese Y.M.C.A.

H.K. Football Association annual meeting, Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.
Queen's Theatre: "The Beloved Rogue."

World Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz."
Star Theatre: "Partners Again" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "Spooks," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Principal Mail: Inward: Europe via Suez (Kashgar).

Thursday.
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Lawn Tennis League:—"C" Division: C.R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C. H.K. Radio Society annual meeting, S.C.M.P. Building, 5.30 p.m.
K.O.S.B. Whist Drive, Mount Austin Barracks.

Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and after Dinner Dance at Lee Gardens.
Police Branch of M.C.L. Whist Drive in aid of League Funds, Helena May Institute.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."

World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "The Rosary," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Friday.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Ping Pong Tournament, St. Peter's Young Men's Club.
Queen's Theatre: "The Road to Yesterday."

World Theatre: "The Night Life of New York."
Star Theatre: "The Wizard of Oz" (matinees only).
Wilbur Players present "The Rosary," Star Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday.
Lawn Tennis League:—"Division I: Tai Koo R.C. v. Kowloon Dock R.C.; Police R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.; Civil Service C.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C. Division II: Yacht Club v. Tai Koo R.C.; East Point R.C. v. Civil Service C.C.; Craigengower C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.; Kowloon B.G.C. v. Club de Recreio; C.C.C. v. Netherlands T.C.

H.K. Baseball League:—H.K.B.C. v. Philippines, Happy v. Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic, Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.

Friendly Football: Chinese Athletic Association v. Service team, Sookunpo, 5.45 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

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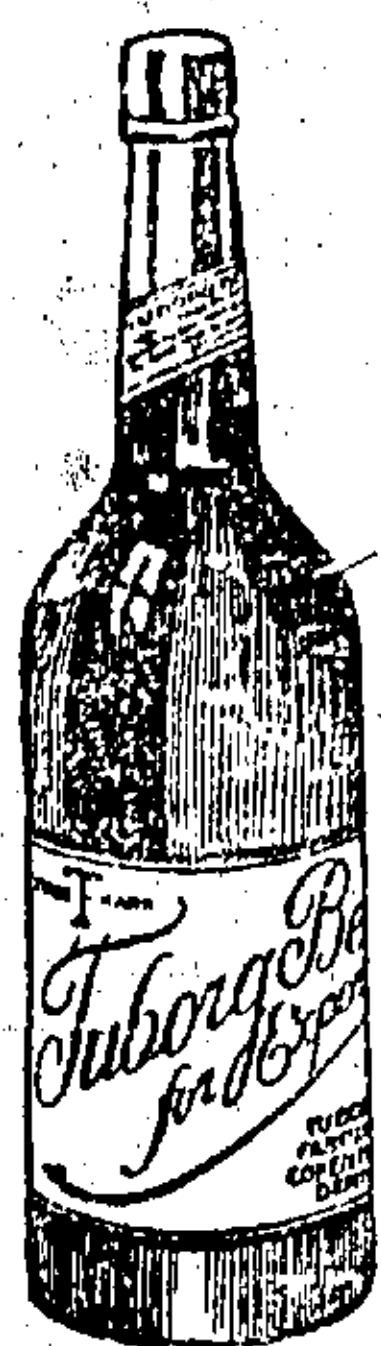
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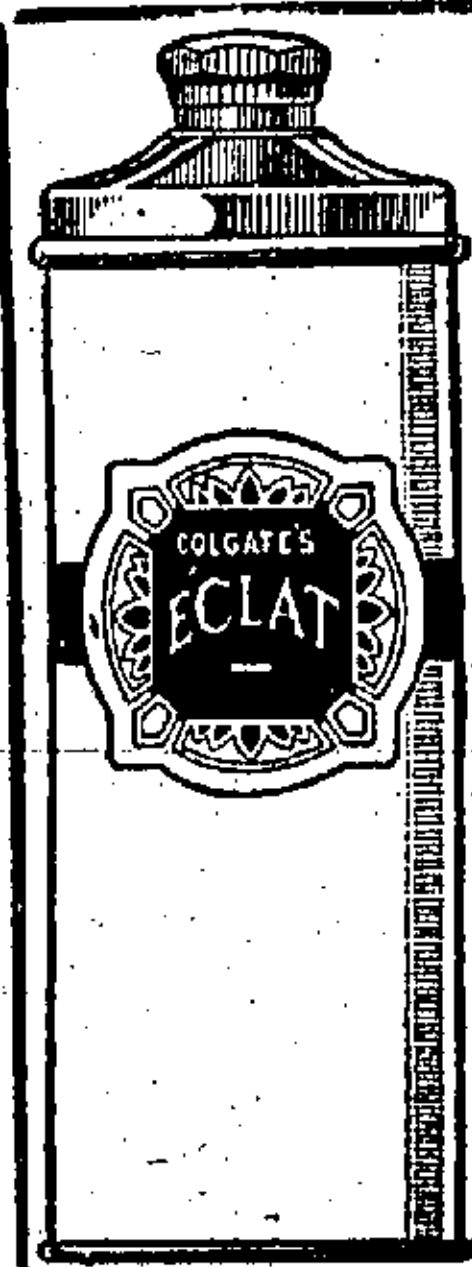
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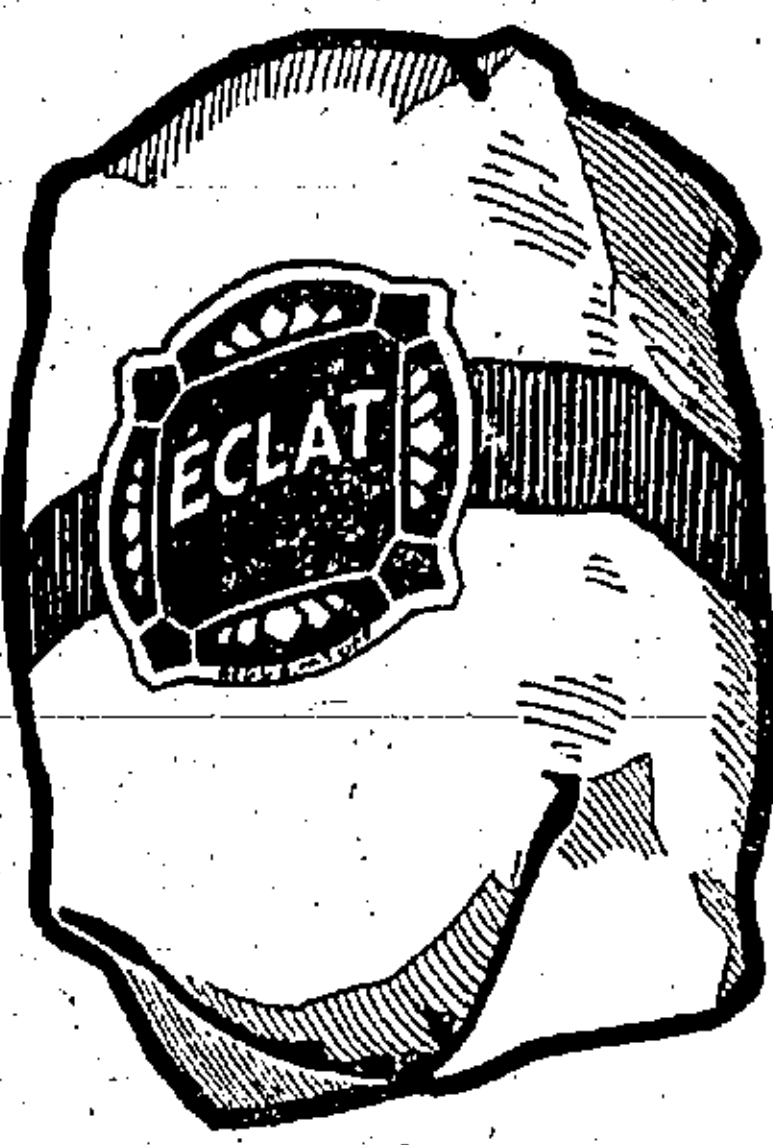
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PAIN IN THE BACK, RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS
OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

THE CONVICT AT WORK.

HIS DREAD OF HARD
LABOUR.

SECOND DIVISION DIET.

[By R. F. CORDER.]

Many times I am asked: "What happens to an offender when he is taken from the 'Black Maria' and enters the prison gates?"

It is a question not easily answered, for prison treatment varies according to the sentence passed, and there is a vast difference between penal servitude and ordinary hard labour. There are few "old lags" who would not prefer three years' penal servitude to 21 months' hard labour, which is invariably described by old offenders as the worst of the shorter sentences. For its more agreeable diet, labour and discipline, penal servitude is more acceptable to hardened convicts than what would seem to the uninitiated the more merciful shorter sentence.

My knowledge of prison life in this country is second-hand, being confined to talks with experienced police officers and reformed offenders. Nevertheless I am able to give any potential criminal an idea of what he may expect should he be caught in the act of breaking the laws society has made for its own protection.

Hard Labour.

Supposing that the offender has been sentenced to a term of hard labour, his daily routine—so I am informed on excellent authority—will be as follows:—

6.15 a.m.—A warning bell with an insistent note rouses the prisoner from slumber—if any—and 15 minutes later the cell door is unlocked; if he has no application to make to the governor, chaplain, or doctor he is again locked up, and until 7.15 he is kept busy cleaning his utensils and folding his bedding—not just ordinary cleaning and folding; but according to strict rules that make for perfection.

Breakfast, served at 7.15, consists of a pint of porridge, 8oz. of bread, and a pint of tea. For an hour the prisoner is left to solitary contemplation and digestion, and then a bell sounds for chapel, which at 8.20 is followed by a constitutional, consisting of silent walking exercise round a circle, each man three yards from the one in front.

Work begins at 10.30 and usually consists of stitching mail bags or "spring cleaning" the prison. The goods made in prison shops are never sold in the open market and for years prisoners have been kept exclusively on Government work.

Typical Dietary.

At 11.45 the prisoner returns to his cell, and at noon dinner is served. Here is one week's menu supplied to a regular "customer":—

Sunday:—Corned beef and potatoes, and 4oz. of bread.
Monday:—Bacon and beans, and 4oz. of bread.
Tuesday and Friday:—Vegetable soup and 4oz. of bread.
Wednesday and Saturday:—Suet pudding and bread.

Thursday:—Meat and bread.
After dinner the prisoner may read from two works of fiction and from an educational nature, supplied each week, until 2 p.m., when he returns to work, where he remains until 3.45.

Supper is served in his cell at 4 p.m., consisting of a pint of cocoa, 8oz. of bread, and 4oz. of margarine.

He is now locked up for the night and kept occupied with light work until 7.45, when he puts down his bed—a board, mattress, two blankets, and two sheets.

8 p.m.—lights out.
The routine differs on Saturday when the prisoner is locked up in his cell until 10.15 on Sunday morning, when he goes to chapel.

"1st" and "2nd" Divisions.
It may come as a surprise to the unsophisticated reader to know that there is little difference in essential conditions between the first and second division in prison life.

Except that he is permitted to write more letters, and in certain circumstances to see more visitors, the second division prisoner has little advantage over the ordinary offender.

Now that many motorists throughout the country are being sent to prison without the option of a fine for being drunk in charge of a motor-car the experience of a second division prisoner who served a month at Winchester for this offence has a peculiar interest.

Here is his criticism of the weekly dietary:

"Thin porridge with little food value, and stewed until the flavour had gone. Boiled beef, quite good, and corned beef, also very palatable. Suet pudding, a sickly, stodgy mess served in salt gravy. Stew served as a finely granulated paste, apparently thickened with ground peas with a bitter noxious flavour. Bacon, only two inches long and mostly fat."

Summing up the week's fare, I had two good dinners, the other midday meals being made up almost entirely of potatoes, cooked in their skins, and beet.

(Continued on next Column.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PRICE CURRENT AND MARKET REPORT.

BY HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, dealing with imports, states:

COTTON PIECE GOODS AND FANCY COTTON GOODS.—Market quiet and no sales to report. The latest quotations are those of the 25th inst., Eg. Sakel. 16.90d. Mid. Amer. "Spot" 8.99d.

COTTON YARN.—The demand continued on a small scale and prices have improved 81 to 82 per bale. Nominal quotations are as follows: No. 10s. \$145/170; No. 12s. \$155/168; No. 10s. \$170/175; No. 20s. \$180/195. Arrivals: Nil. Shipments: Nil. Sales: Nil. Unsold stocks: 8,000 bales. Bargains: 14,200 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Market very dull. Some enquiry for light weight woollens for December/January shipment but business very small.

RAW COTTONS.—No business to report.

METALS.—Market dull, nothing doing.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT.—Stock: American, 350,000 bags; Canadian, 100,000 bags; Australian, 40,000 bags; total, 490,000 bags. Market: Dull and weak. Sales are very small; there may be a little hand to mouth buying, but no important business has been done. Quotations: American Patent, \$4.40 per sack; American Straight, \$3.32-3.50 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.50-3.65 per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$3.18-3.25 per sack; Canadian Straight, \$3.15-3.30 per sack; Canadian Mixture, \$3.10-3.20 per sack; Canadian 2nd Clear, \$3.05 per sack.

WINDOW GLASS.—Market steady.

SUGAR.—Market firmer. Demand improving.

SALTETRE.—Stocks: 14,000 bags. Nothing noteworthy to report since last circular. Market remains quiet.

"TO MARY'S HOUSE!"

BAND COMEDY AT CERE-MONY PERFORMED BY PRINCESS.

A Manchester crowd was amused, when, as Princess Mary stepped down from a platform after declaring a foundation stone "well and truly laid," the band struck up the air, "Let's all go to Mary's House."

The Princess spent six hours among the nurses and children of the city.

After she had watched a march-past of nurses in Heaton Park she stumbled on the edge of the platform, and was only saved from a nasty fall by the quick action of the Lord Mayor, who seized her arm.

Against this criticism of a prison diet, which certainly does not seem to make for "semi-starvation," must be placed the testimony of a vegetarian prisoner who had been surprised that he was put on a vegetarian diet at his own request, and came out of gaol after a short sentence more physically fit than when he entered it.

Another second division prisoner who served six months in Wormwood Scrubs for libelling Mr. Winston Churchill, asserts that life there was simply hellish.

Other prisoners said to him: "The food is awful, but after a time you will get so hungry that you will eat it." "I never got to that stage, and I have lost 20lb. in weight," he says.

Prison clothing is not remarkable for cut and fit, but it is warm and of good material, as are also the boots. If a prisoner does not feel well he has only to ask to see the doctor, and I am told that the death rate in prisons is extraordinarily low and the infirmaries are almost empty.

The number of years spent in prison by long-sentence convicts can be told from their clothing. During the first year the coat is plain, but in the second the cuffs and collar show black facings. In the third year the man can by continued good behaviour rise to the third stage, in which the facings are yellow.

In the next stage the facings are blue, and in the last stage of all—attained only by long-sentence men of good behaviour—the prisoner wears a dress which is all blue.

They Don't Pay Now.
In the United States many prisoners are on a self-supporting basis, and 50 years ago our prisoners were also self-supporting, but to-day they cost us a lot of money. The labour of the men doing penal servitude does little more than pay for their food.

All the pay of the Prison Board, the governors, and the big staff of warders comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers.

The men work only seven hours a day, and warders say that it takes three convicts to do the work of one free man, as all prison work is perfunctory.

All prison-made articles must be devoted to Government use output is limited and there is no incentive to the prisoners to work; they merely muddle through.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 4th, 1927.	
B.K. Bank	\$1,070 buy, 1,075 sel. & sa.
Do., London	£116 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20 nom.
Mercantile Bank A. & B.	£30 nom.
Do., C.	£13 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£3 buy, £3 sel.
East Asia Bank	\$65 nom.
China Insurance	\$820 sel.
North China Ins.	\$180 nom.
Union Insurance	\$378 sa.
Yangtze Insurance	M. \$40 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$400 sel.
Douglases	\$314 buy.
Steamboats	\$224 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	\$110 nom.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$40 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$30 sel.
Shell Transport	88 nom.
Star Line	\$514 buy, 52 sel.
Waterboats	\$16.20 buy.
China Sugars	\$15 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$32 nom.
Benguet	\$1.70 buy.
Kailash Mining Ad.	40/ buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 204 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 23 nom.
S'ha. Expansions	Tls. 33 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7 nom.
Banhs	\$4 nom.
Tyong Mines	19.8 nom.
Ural Caspian	8 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfe	\$1.8 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$38 nom.
Hongkows	Tls. 145 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 53 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 974 buy, 98 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$6.90 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$55 buy.
Hong Kong Realty	\$6 sel.
H.K. Territorials	\$14 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$125 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$38 nom.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7.35 nom.
Oriental	Tls. 210 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 62 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 26 buy.
China Buses	\$4.7 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$4.55 buy, 20.30 sel.
Park Trans (old)	\$15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$5 sel.
Singapore Tractions	10/8 buy, 11/ sel.
Taxis	\$1 nom.
Amusements	\$19 nom.
Canton Ice	\$2 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$7.25 sel.
Do. (old)	\$6.60 nom.
Do. (new)	\$14 sel.
China Light (comb.)	\$14 sel.
Do. (old)	\$104 nom.
Do. (new)	\$7 nom.
China Provident	\$44 buy.
Constructions	\$2.30 nom.
Daily Farms	\$15 nom.
Der A Wings	\$6 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$31.60 buy, 32.15 sel.
Macao Electric	\$55 buy.
H.K. Motors (old)	\$10 nom.
Do. (new)	\$5 nom.
Lane Crawford	\$7 sel.
Macintoshes	\$194 nom.
Sinceres	\$44 nom.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$11 nom.
Wm. Powells	\$6 nom.
Telephones	\$3.70 nom.
buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 4th, 1927.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/
Bank Bills, on demand	2/0 1/6
Bank Bills, at 60 days sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 3 months sight	1/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	1/11 1/2
Credita, at 4 months sight	2/1 1/6
Documentary Bills, at 2 months sight	2/1 1/6
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1240
Credita, 4 months sight	1315
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	498
Credita, at 60 days sight	504
ON BOGOTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1344
Bank Bills, on demand	1344
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1344
Bank Bills, on demand	1344
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	1024
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	95
ON MANILA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	804
ON BATAVIA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	121
ON HAIKONG.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	984
ON BANGKOK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	89.65
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	100
BAR SILVER, per oz.	28

A. J. COOK'S VENDETTA.

HOW FRANK HODGES WAS HOUNDED FROM OFFICE.

It is a truism that public life tends inevitably to produce cynicism, and it could hardly receive a better illustration than the treatment just accorded to Mr. Frank Hodges because he did not side with the disastrous policy forced on the miners and the T.U.C. a year ago by the extremists, some of whom were certainly acting in collusion with Moscow, and hardly make any secret of the fact. Mr. Frank Hodges, the ablest spokesman the miners ever had, and one of the ablest men in the Labour Party, has been pursued by Mr. A. J. Cook's bitter enmity. And now, though his Continental colleagues supported him, Mr. Hodges's resignation as secretary to the International Miners' Federation, for which the extremists in the British Federation have worked assiduously, has been compelled. The specious pretext that Mr. Hodges's position on the Electricity Board clashed with his secretarial duties deceives nobody. It is said that Mr. Cook did not conceal his jubilation.

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To Shanghai, Tsingtan, Wei-Hai-Wei, Taku
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return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 22nd	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	25th	29th	1st
Leave Shanghai	27th	31st	3rd
Arrive Tsingtan	29th	Sept. 2nd	5th
Leave Tsingtan	30th	3rd	6th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	30th	3rd	6th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	30th	3rd	6th
Arrive Chefoo	30th	3rd	6th
Leave Chefoo	31st	4th	7th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	4th	8th
Leave Taku Bar	4th	8th	9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	4th	8th	9th
Leave Chingwangtao	5th	9th	10th
Arrive Dairen	5th	9th	10th
Leave Dairen	9th	13th	14th
Arrive Taku Bar	10th	14th	15th
Leave Taku Bar	10th	14th	15th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	10th	14th	15th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	10th	14th	15th
Arrive Tsingtan	11th	15th	16th
Leave Tsingtan	12th	16th	17th
Arrive Shanghai	14th	18th	19th
Leave Shanghai	20th	24th	25th
Arrive Hong Kong	23rd	27th	28th

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HANKOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REVIEW OF EVENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

RUIN WROUGHT BY NATIONALISTS AND LABOUR UNIONS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce Mr. F. C. R. Keed gave a most illuminating review of the whole situation as regards that city. We give the following extracts from his speech:—

There can be no question that the past 12 months have been the most difficult in the history of the Chamber.

The whole fabric of trade, and particularly of international trade, is a most delicate one, and is built up by a large number of factors. Destroy even one of those factors and you run the gravest risk of damaging the whole fabric.

That as I read it is the position in Hankow to-day and the responsibility rests with the Nationalist Government here.

Prior to their arrival in this centre, that is, up to about September last, trade had been going on much the same as during the previous few years. It is true that it was only carried on with difficulty, owing to stoppage of railways and chaotic conditions generally, but it did go on. Mutual confidence still existed between the traders, financially the port was sound and it was still possible to get the usual processes of law put into effect.

All that has disappeared. Confidence is non-existent or perhaps it would be more correct to say that most of the best Chinese traders have left the port, driven away either by the tyranny of labour or the fear of taxation, if not by actual taxation.

The financial situation is impossible for trading operations of any magnitude. Central Bank notes are standing at about 30 per cent. or more discount and the foreign banks quite reasonably adopt the attitude that until there is free circulation of silver they will remain closed.

Surfeit Of Taxation.

Moreover the trade of the port has been subjected to a surfeit of taxation in one way or another, and it is doubtless in this respect that our Chinese trading friends have suffered most severely, in the way of forced levies, etc., apart from the 2½ per cent. surtaxes and much higher luxury taxes, stamp taxes, house rent taxes, dyke taxes, etc.

I referred to the tyranny of labour a moment or two ago. Right from their start here the Nationalist Government encouraged the formation of labour unions, and insofar as the intention was to effect

some improvement in the standard of living and working conditions of the labouring classes there could be no objection; but they went very much further than that. If not openly encouraged, the labour unions were at any rate allowed, to assume autocratic power to any extent they cared: extortion was practised freely and the functions of the police and the courts were exercised by them. Trade cannot be carried on under such conditions and the sooner this is realized by the Government and steps taken to limit the activities of the unions to their proper and legitimate sphere the nearer will be the return to more normal trade.

Fomenting Anti-Foreign Feeling.

I should like to say a word or two concerning the activities of the Nationalist Government in the direction of promoting and fomenting anti-British, or I think I may well say anti-foreign feeling amongst all Chinese classes, for this, of course, has also played its part in leading up to the present stagnation. On their arrival here they commenced a virulent campaign by means of posters and lectures against Great Britain, which, despite the very conciliatory nature of the December memorandum, led up to the disgraceful occurrences of January 3rd/5th and the closing down of all British business until January 24th.

Rendition Of The Concession.

In spite of the great provocation, Britain proceeded to give evidence of the good faith with which she was prepared to act by concluding an agreement concerning the rendition of the British Concession here which in its terms must have come as a surprise to all, both Chinese and foreign, and which should surely have laid the foundation for that goodwill which is so necessary to the continuance of mutual trade relations.

Whether that foundation has been laid or not I cannot say, but certainly I cannot see that in the subsequent acts of the Nationalist Government there has been any expression of their recognition of the magnanimity with which Britain acted.

I much regret that the only British newspaper in Hankow still continues closed and foreign readers have to be content with either an attenuated "Herald," (The "Herald" is an American paper published locally) or else the notoriously communistic organ, the "Tribune." Efforts are I believe now being made to restart the Central China Post

MILITARY POLICY FEARED.

JAPANESE COMMENT ON GEN. YAMANASHI.

SUPPORTING GENERAL CHANG.

The *Hochi* fears that the present visit of General Yamashita to China will create a widespread impression among the Chinese people that militarist diplomacy is raising its head in Japan, our Tokyo contemporary understands that Mr. Takahashi, the former Minister of Finance, ridiculed the idea of the Tanaka Cabinet sending General Yamashita to China, saying that this General could hardly be expected to achieve anything remarkable. It agrees with the ex-Minister of Finance that General Yamashita is capable of nothing noteworthy, but when it is remembered that he is a General, a former Minister for War, and the undoubted representative of the Premier, his visit to China at the present juncture may well be expected to produce far-reaching effects in many directions. As to the nature of the mission with which he is charged on his present trip, various rumours are afloat.

The General himself advances the plea that it is for the benefit of his health that he has undertaken the present journey, but his excuse is hardly credible. Equally incredible is the suggestion that his chief object is the inspection of the political situation in the neighbouring Republic.

In the Tokyo journal's opinion, the most probable explanation is, as is alleged by a telegram recently received from abroad, that he has gone to China to advise Marshal Chang Tso-lin to retire from office. This explanation may at first sight appear irreconcilable with the pro-Chang policy to which the present Cabinet is believed to be wedded, but a more careful study of the Chinese situation will show that it accords with it. If things in China

are allowed to take their course, Marshal Chang may be reduced to the sorry plight of not only being forced to retire but find his personal safety seriously imperilled. No amount of pains that might be taken by Japan on behalf of the Manchuria warlord would be availing to stave off this contingency.

The only way to ensure Marshal Chang's safety lies in a compromise between the North and South, providing among other things for the guarantee of his political position. The first condition of the compromise is evidently his retirement, but nobody ventures to suggest retirement to him. As the Marshal is notoriously blind to the realities of his position, on the other hand, it is well-nigh impossible to expect him to take the initiative in announcing his retirement. Herein lies the supreme obstacle in the way of a compromise between the North and South. It is for the purpose of removing this obstacle, the *Hochi* believes, that General Tanaka, the Premier, has sent General Yamashita to China.

The *Hochi* does not approve of this manifest departure from the policy of non-interference, which the Premier openly pronounced to be appropriate. Where is the need of preventing the downfall of Marshal Chang Tso-lin when it comes about in the natural sequel of the changes in the political situation in China? The best course for Japan to pursue is obviously to allow things to develop as they will, and to devise such measures as the occasion demands for the protection of Japanese vested rights within the limits allowed by treaty and international usage. Even granting that it is proper to advise Marshal Chang Tso-lin to retire, from the point of view of international morality, where was the necessity of sending General Yamashita, of all persons, to China on such a mission. The Japanese Minister in Peking ought to have been entrusted with it. It is small wonder that the sending of General Yamashita to China by the Premier, who is also a soldier statesman, should have evoked the criticism that militarist diplomacy is gaining ground in Japan.

RADIO IN CHINA.

VAST POTENTIAL MARKET.

10,000 SETS IMPORTED IN THREE YEARS.

Officially there is no broadcasting in China. Thanks to a stupid governmental embargo on radio apparatus, the legitimate business of importing receiving sets into China is on a par with boot-legging and gun-running, writes James Hock in the *Far Eastern Review*. And yet, he continues, despite this violation of the "Open Door" agreement, the radio business, like several other contraband trades in this land of turmoil and paradox, thrives and grows.

Through the back door, and by every conceivable surreptitious entry, no less than 10,000 radio sets have been imported into China during the past three years, and there are five broadcasting stations in Shanghai, one in Tientsin and two in Manchuria, all operating with a fair degree of regularity, and constantly stimulating the demand for radio apparatus.

This surface progress in the radio business, however, is far from indicative of the state of the unique market presented here. The growth has been achieved in the face of such besetting difficulties and with such spasms as to threaten the extinction of the business at one time or another, and had it not been for the enterprise of the Japanese, the tenacity of a few Americans and the interest of a group of foreign and Chinese educators and social service workers, there is no doubt that there would be little or no market at all, under present conditions.

That the market does somehow exist, and that receiving sets can be sold and broadcasting carried on free of any restrictions, indeed, are the only encouraging factors in sizing up the situation, but the pitiful lack of organizations through which the same business has suffered in other countries and which is lavishly in evidence in China, has created handicaps that render it a most precarious trade.

With such a relatively small field, circumscribed as it is by wars and the embargo, and with no provision made for government support, broadcasting, obviously, is not in the least profitable. It is carried on only as a means of advertising the radio business itself, or else purely, as in Manchuria, through a too-stringent governmental supervision. Manchuria, in fact, may be considered as a field distinct from the rest of China, for here only has it met with official recognition, and that within the past year.

Shanghai is the real capital of the radio business, as a business, for here are located, not only the central agencies for the largest foreign firms engaged in the trade, but the five stations which can be heard in the surrounding territory, and one of which can reach the entire Far East. These five stations function on regular daily fourteen-hour schedules, on slightly different wave lengths, and in some cases the programmes are on a par with those that are produced in America, although 75 per cent. of the broadcasting is done in Chinese.

Over the Kellogg, Southwest and Supply Company station of 250 watts, known as KRC, is carried the heaviest programme of all, no less than nine schedules of a total of nearly six hours going on the air daily. Into the microphone in the richly fitted studio on Nanjing Road, all the leading artists in Shanghai, both foreign and Chinese, have played their repertoires. News and stock quotations in both Chinese and English, the entertainment programme of the China Press, and KRC's own broadcasting programmes go out of this station from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until after 11 o'clock at night, closing with the Chinese equivalent of bed-time stories, this art of storytelling being a favorite with the Chinese, who own 50 per cent. of the sets in this locality.

Most popular and useful of all is broadcasting among residents of the so-called outport cities, such as Hankow, Nanjing, Wuhu, Foochow and scores of other places where mails are slow and often there is no railway.

Banks and other business institutions in these remote centres rely upon the daily quotations entirely, and "Little Miss Shanghai," Miss Ai-lin Wu, has become famous through her conduct of the programme. When the announcer in the Kellogg studio in Nanjing Road speaks into the carbon dish, he is heard by as cosmopolitan an audience, both in the city of Shanghai, in the wilds of the interior of China, in Japan, the Philippines and by ships in the Pacific, as it is possible to have anywhere in the world within a radius of a few thousand miles. And conversely, when one is "listening-in" with a receiving set in Shanghai, the air is almost as poly-linguistic. One hears, not only the five stations in Shanghai, in three languages, but Dairen, Manila, Vladivostok, and Tokyo.

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The Story of a Vagabond Poet who was loved by the Proudest Beauty at the Court of a Foolish King!

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[A.P.B.]

C.N.C. STRIKE.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT.

MEN LEAVE THE SHIPS.

17 OF THE COMPANY'S BOATS IN HARBOUR.

Until yesterday the officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company, although on strike, remained on board their respective vessels.

The public were curious as to how long this arrangement would last, and the general opinion was that it would not last very long. Now it has come to an end, for although no official announcement has been made it is understood that the Guilds yesterday issued instructions that the men were to leave the ships.

Following these instructions, it is reported, the majority of the men came ashore but it is believed that a number of the Masters and one or two Chief Engineers remained behind.

Opinion is sharply divided upon the question of the advantages and disadvantages of men being allowed to remain on board when a strike is in progress. They, of course, obtain free lodging and it is pointed out that an unmarried man, with a few hundred dollars in the bank for pocket money, could, in the circumstances remain on strike for an almost indefinite period without the slightest inconvenience. On the other hand, it is recognised that in one sense it is of value to the Company to have the officers on board to care for the ships in case of need. Presumably the Guilds have arrived at the conclusion that in allowing the men to remain they were giving the Company an advantage greater than that the men themselves were receiving and their instructions for the men to leave can only be regarded as an attempt to bring greater pressure to bear on the owners.

There are now seven of the China Navigation Company's vessels in harbour and as they cannot be left unattended temporary "caretakers" will have to be provided. It is possible that some of the officers staff will have to take a hand in this work.

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

The questions in dispute have already been fully discussed in the *Daily Press*. The Company's statement and the official correspondence issued by the Guilds have been published. Another statement by the China Navigation Company was given in the *North China Daily News* on June 29th, and although it does not give any facts which were not previously known the statement is reproduced here in order that the position may be made perfectly clear again. The Company wrote:

"As far back as July, 1925, the secretaries of the Guilds have been aware that if dislocation and suspension of the Company's services on account of the disturbed political condition in China continued, a reduction in pay might have to be made.

The question was again discussed in January, 1926, and in September, 1926, the Company specially invited the Shanghai and Hong Kong secretaries to a meeting when the position was explained and discussed with them, and they were advised that the time had come when a reduction must be made. The Company have throughout been reluctant to reduce the scale of pay even temporarily; they have postponed it as long as they possibly could, and it was not put into effect until April 1st, this year.

The Adjustment Board.

On April 29th the secretaries wrote to the Company calling for an adjustment board under the agreement of May, 1916, and on May 24th stated that members of the Guilds would cease work on June 30th unless the dispute was submitted to such adjustment board or the level of pay restored.

The Company informed them that the effects on the Company's position of the critical political situation in China, and the consequent necessity for the reduction, are not matters they could submit to arbitration and that they must retain freedom to meet the situation which, it must be evident to everyone, is subject to extraordinary changes following upon long periods of stoppage and dislocation of services, but that they had decided

pending resumption of normal trading by the Company's services to review the position of each quarter's working at the end of each quarter and if, in their opinion, the results justify it, to pay the 10 per cent. for such quarter. The Guild, however, ignored this proposal and demanded that adjustment and arbitration boards should be called under the agreement of May, 1916. They also have stated that the Company intend to jettison the whole of that agreement. This is absolutely incorrect. The 1916 agreement dealt with certain provisions with regard to pension scheme, scale of pay, home leave and recognition of the Guild, and the Company's attitude with regard to such provisions remains unchanged but they made it quite clear in a letter to the Guilds dated December 11th, 1917, when all the outstanding questions in the 1916 settlement had been settled, that any future reference to arbitration must be by mutual consent.

Letter To The Guilds.

This letter read as follows:—
"All the outstanding questions in the settlement on May 12th, 1916, between the companies and the captains and officers' representatives having now been settled, our principals have instructed us to advise you that so far as they are concerned any future proposals to refer to arbitration must be by mutual consent."

"At the same time they desire it to be made perfectly clear that this is by no means to be taken as an indication that the China Navigation Company is opposed to arbitration; it means only that the company cannot hold itself bound to submit any and all questions which may possibly arise to arbitration and be bound by the result."

Compulsory arbitration on any and all points would create an impossible position in any business. The Company have always maintained that they cannot agree to submit any and all questions which may arise in connection with their business to arbitration. They have taken pains to ascertain and confirm that their attitude is a correct one and they are prepared to support their position by all reasonable and legitimate means.

While the Company deplore the action of the Guilds in forcing the issue by deliberately choosing to call a strike, they feel they cannot depart from their position because such extreme measures are employed.

THE GUILDS REPLY.

The next day the Secretaries of the Guilds replied to the statement by the Company as follows:—

Sir,—With reference to the statement of the China Navigation Company appearing in your issue of to-day we would thank you to publish the following reply of these Guilds:—

Shorn of irrelevant matter the arguments of the Company are:—

- The necessity of the salary reduction consequent on the critical political situation in China;
- Arbitration must be by mutual consent;
- Compulsory arbitration on any and all points would create an impossible position in any business;
- They have taken pains to ascertain and confirm that their attitude is a correct one.

In reply to the above:—
(a) Simply means that the company has suffered losses, which these guilds have never denied;

(b) Is absolutely impracticable as a conciliation arrangement for the adjustment of disputes between employer and employee to the mutual satisfaction of both. Visualizing the attitude of any two parties in dispute, one of which suggests "mutual arbitration" and the other refuses it, only emphasizes the absurd position of both those parties to arrive at a settlement. (Witness, in this connection, as a recent instance, the refusal of the miners in England last year to agree to arbitration and the consequent appointment of a Royal Commission).

(c) An assertion entirely contrary to any history on industrial disputes and one so extraordinary that it is impossible to conceive that serious thought was given to it before it was indited;

(d) These guilds have also, "taken pains to ascertain and confirm that their attitude is a correct one."

Again, on the question of the agreement of 1916 by what virtue does the China Navigation Co. as one of the parties thereto, arrogate to itself the right to declare that "future arbitration shall be by mutual consent"? The spirit and intention in which the Company now regard the agreement is in distinct contrast to that in which they entered into and signed it on May 12th and 16th, 1916, and if anything conclusively disproves the "mutual arbitration" argument the Company now advances, it is the following paragraph of the late Sir Edward Fraser's letter to these guilds on May 10th, 1916, (previous to the agreement being signed by all parties) and which records:—

"Similarly, all future questions in dispute between your guild and themselves (the Company) shall be submitted and decided in the same way."

(Continued on next column.)

MANILA 'STEVEDORES' STRIKE ENDS.

SMALL INCREASE FOR OLDER HANDS.

EMPLOYERS' VIEWS OF ECONOMIC SITUATION.

More than 700 stevedores of the Luzon Stevedoring Company who were on strike during the past two weeks, reported for work early this morning, says last Wednesday's *Manila Times*. But because only a few vessels are in port only 200 men were assigned, according to W. L. Applegate, manager of the firm. The rest, however, were assured that the company would get them as soon as there is work for them, or as soon as their turn arrives.

Only For Older Employees.

The Luzon Stevedoring Company has not allowed, nor is it contemplating the allowance of an increase of 25 centavos in the base pay of the men, declared Mr. Applegate, flatly denying a story appearing in a morning paper that the 25-centavo increase applied to both new and old employees of the company. The firm, Mr. Applegate said, will grant a 25-centavo increase to the older men, so that they will get P.2.25 instead of P.2, but the new and inexperienced men will have to start at P.1.50.

"It is simply impossible to start new men at P.1.75 a day, for to do so would affect the labour situation throughout the country," declared Mr. Applegate. "In fact, we have been fighting for this very thing as a matter of principle. If the demand of the strikers for an increase of the daily wages of new men from P.1.50 to P.1.75 is granted, the wage scale in the Philippines would undergo radical changes to the detriment of both labour and capital."

Incidentally, Mr. Applegate, in explaining what he called a fight for a principle, disclosed the fact that his firm suffered a loss of approximately P.20,000 in the two week's duration of the strike. The company, he said, is willing to lose a similar amount to sustain that principle.

Work Going On.

The Bailey Stevedoring Company, sister firm of the Luzon Stevedoring Company, has likewise started its usual work this morning. Over 200 men reported for work, but only a few were assigned to vessels in the bay. F. L. Merritt, manager of the company, conferred with Director Cruz of the bureau of labour this morning about the final settlement of the strike. The company will agree to whatever decision is finally reached between the Luzon Stevedoring Company and its men.

This afternoon officials of the Luzon Stevedoring Company and representatives of the strikers were scheduled to meet at the office of the director of labour for the final settlement of the strike. The contracts under which the dockmen are to return to work were to be signed at the meeting.

There is not the slightest shadow of doubt in view of the above quotation of the late Consul-General to show what the intention and spirit was of all parties when the agreement was entered into and signed (two days later in the case of the C.C.O.G. and five days later in the case of the M.E.G.C.) and the word "shall" clearly proves that compulsory arbitration was the agreed medium by all parties for the settlement of the future disputes. For the China Navigation Company to now allege that it was not, is simply:—

- (1) Discrediting their own counter offer made to the Guilds through the Consul-General in May, 1916;
- (2) Baiting the Company's responsibility for the present regrettable crisis;
- (3) Disparaging the late Sir Edward Fraser's recording in his conveyance of the Company's own suggestion to these Guilds on May 10th, 1916.

Finally, the members of these guilds in the service of the China Navigation Company, whilst deploring the position into which the company has forced them, will not permit the present dispute to interfere with the manning of the Company's vessels should such be required for emergency purposes.—I am, etc.,

W. E. KIRBY,
Secretary, C.C.O.G.
J. WATSON,
Secretary, M.E.G.C.
Shanghai, June 20th, 1927.

FOR MANY YEARS THE NAME

"MOUTRIE"

ON A PIANO HAS BEEN A GUARANTEE OF
VALUE.

A FIRST PAYMENT OF

\$50

WILL INSTAL ONE IN YOUR HOME.

S. MOUTRIE & CO, LTD., MANUFACTURERS.

The Second

PROMENADE

CONCERT

Postponed from July 2nd
will take place on
SATURDAY, JULY 9th

at 9.30 p.m.

at the

Lee Gardens

(In the event of inclement weather, the
concert will definitely be held at the
Lee Theatre)

[5080]

POSTE RESTANTE.

UNCLAIMED-CORRESPONDENCE.

LIST UP TO SATURDAY.

A Post Office Notice gives particulars of unclaimed correspondence at the G.P.O. on Saturday:—

Letters.

A. E. Barzosa, E. Bolton, B. B. Brown, M. Burgess, T. H. Cherry, J. T. Clayton (Marine Engineer), Mrs. Crockett, A. Dakanay, A. C. Davis, Madm. Delegado, M. Duncan, Joe. Edmunds, E. Feneek (s.s. *Durandale*), L. Finke, Raul Cancourt, G. Le Grange, R. Greaves, Miss J. L. Groves, E. A. Hallaru, Miss N. Harry, L. D. Henry, Lt. Col. A. G. Hill, E. F. Holmes, Dr. H. C. James, Mrs. H. James, Vernon P. Jensen, Capt. T. M. Johnstone (s.s. *Keng Yuan*), A. K. Jones, Khan Kalandar, J. B. Kemp, A. Kilpatrick, Wm. Kirkpatrick, L. Korntzer (Diamond dealer), J. O. Leary (s.s. *Modesta*), Miss C. Ledonna, J. Lourie, E. Lyster, Mrs. H. M. Madden, N. G. Major, G. H. Mansley, Sir J. B. McDonald, D. W. McMillen, M. Mendler, Miss L. Ogley, B. A. Rogers, M. A. Saffar, C. Serberovic, L. Shuck, J. C. Single, The Principal Southern Oil Co., Mrs. A. Stredwick, Mrs. F. Swan, A. J. Tassell, R. S. Thomas, Mrs. Claude Thurston, V. Vladimzeuk, H. W. Walker, Vee Sing On (s.s. *Silverpine*), Y. O. Widmer, Walker Wilson, Lombot Yeay, and S. E. Young.

Unpaid Correspondence.

Mrs. S. Erlanger (Repulse Bay Hotel), Mrs. D. Keith, and Mrs. A. H. O'mara (c/o U.S. Ambassador).
Registered Covers.
J. Chaney (c/o American Consul), Far Eastern Biography Co., J. M. Gutierrez, B. D. Henry, E. Lutowicz, F. Miller (s.s. *Yuan Feng*), N. V. Straits of Java Trading Co., B. Reid, Tsang Ping, and Yeeh Pao Tong.
Unclaimed Parcels.
Miss E. H. Bell, and Ng Si Kwan.

HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The Committee begs to acknowledge, with very many thanks, receipt of the following gifts for the Hospitals:—Five gramophone records, nine packets of playing cards, with scoring blocks, from Mr. T. Dallin; 14 doz. banded milk-jug covers from Mrs. E. M. White; 1 doz. banded milk-jug covers from Mrs. C. H. Atkins.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY BEING FORMED.

ORDERS BY THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT.

The following Police Reserve orders are issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.:—

International Company.

It has been decided to form an International Company of the Hong Kong Police Reserve open to all nationalities except those belonging to Companies already formed or in process of formation (i.e., Chinese, Indian and Portuguese). Service will be of one year's duration, and the intention is to have always in readiness a body of trained, uniformed men to assist the regular Police Force in the case of emergency.

Training will comprise simple squad and arms drill for those who have not already been trained, and a series of lectures on police work.

British, American, Scandinavian and other nationals interested are invited to apply to the Adjutant for particulars, or to call personally at his office at Police Headquarters on any weekday day between 9.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

G. B. HARTFORD, D.S.P. (R.),
Adjutant.
Hong Kong, July 2nd, 1927.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BREAKDOWN.

AREA EAST OF NAVAL YARD AFFECTED.

Owing to a cable breakdown in Queen's Road, near the Royal Naval Dockyard, all telephones East of the Naval Yard, including Magazine Gap, have been rendered partially inoperative for approximately two days.

The effect of the breakdown in the majority of cases is that subscribers can be called, but cannot call the Exchange.

The breakdown occurred on Saturday, and workmen have been busy since in carrying out repairs. Every effort is being made to restore full telephone service in the area concerned as soon as possible, and it is hoped that the service will be operating normally again by to-day or to-morrow.

Sole Agents:—**THE WING ON CO. LTD.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 27th INSTANT, a Call of \$1.00 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company payable on or before the 12th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Dated 11th day of May, 1927.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
5097] General Managers.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorized Mr. JOSEPH BURTON EBERINGTON to Sign the Name of our Firm for Procurement.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, July 2nd, 1927. [5094

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street Hong Kong, on MONDAY, the 25th JULY, 1927, at 11.00 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th JULY to 1st AUGUST, 1927. Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th June, 1927. [5072

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2895 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913 for 5 Shares numbered 14623/14627 inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2896 dated Hong Kong 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 6242 and 33738/33739 inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KON, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates Nos. 5/NS 2895 and 5/NS 2896 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [5085

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on 1st JULY, 1927, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 30 at any of the under-mentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, India, Australia and China.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'EXTRANGER, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4% in the £, will be—

ON £20 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 2. 4. 4.
Net Amount Payable 9. 7. 15

ON £100 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 23. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 12. 0.
Net Amount Payable 22. 8. 0.

ON £500 DEBENTURES: s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 115. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 3. 0. 0.
Net Amount Payable 112. 0. 0.

Payment will be made, in Local Currency at the Demand Baring Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
E. J. NATHAN,
5087] Acting General Manager.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st. Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776

FURNISHED House and Flats near Beach and omnibus, occasional tennis, Garage, moderate rent, Single furnished rooms, with board, from \$140 up. SMALL INVESTORS Tel. C. 4630.

INTIMATIONS.

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Ground Floor Three Rooms Flat in PRAT. BUILDING, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences.

Apply to:—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.
5061]

TO LET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, The Peak, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [527

TO LET—Spacious OFFICES in No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply COMPTON DEPT. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [5084

WANTED—A Second Hand MOTOR CYCLE (B.S.A. 2 1/2 h.p.), Price the Most \$150. Apply to THE SECRETARY (Mr. KAN YU) of 189, DES VŒUX ROAD WEST. [5092

SHOPS TO LET

88 AND 92, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

OFFICES TO LET

STEPHENS BUILDING, 67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, AND PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

APPLY TO A. J. DAVID, PRINCE'S BUILDING CHATER ROAD. [525

BIRTHS.

BECKE.—On June 27th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. THOS. J. BECKE, a son, WILLIAM REGINALD.

STELLINGWERFF.—On June 28th, at Tangshan, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. VAN STELLINGWERFF, twins, son and daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOWE—GREEN.—On June 25th, at the Brompton Oratory, Cecil FABRIS DENNY, son of the late A. D. Lowe of Shanghai, and of Mrs. JAMES INGRAM, to Joyce BLANCHE, elder daughter of the late HERBERT E. GREEN, of Kobe.

DEATHS.

COOK.—On June 28th, at Shanghai, STELLA LINDA COOK, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. COOK, of Wuhu, aged eight years.

FARRIDGE.—On June 28th, at Shanghai, ROBERT CRIBLAND FARRIDGE, aged 57 years.

Hong Kong Office: 1A, Chater Rd. London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 5th, 1927

THE PLAYING FIELDS MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN.

A GREAT effort is being made to promote the National Playing Fields movement throughout Great Britain in response to an appeal issued by the Duke of York as President of the National Playing Fields Association. The movement was started a few years ago with the object of providing facilities for recreation for children and youths of both sexes. It comes as a surprise to learn that careful inquiries which have been made in all parts of the country by the Association show that there are 4,000,000 children of elementary school age who for lack of grounds suitable for team games are condemned either to use the streets or go without games at all. "The dearth of facilities for the playing of team games," writes the Duke of York, "is especially severe, and as our cities and towns expand,

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S

LAVENDER WATER

The most refreshing of all perfumes in the hot weather.

Has the true fragrance of

ENGLISH LAVENDER.

In Elegant Green Flasks

Each \$4.00, \$2.25, \$1.25.

[50

absorbing open spaces, the shortage must become even more acute and harder to remedy. For want of such provision growing boys and girls are forced to watch others play."

The sum of a million pounds sterling is asked for from the public to purchase land necessary, to satisfy the demand for playing fields, and we have no doubt that it will be forthcoming. A million pounds is a very large amount to name for subscription, but the fact that a considerable sum has been secured in advance shows how the British people regard the matter. The KING has given the country a fine lead by setting aside part of the beautiful grounds of Hampton Court as public playing fields. On the evening of Derby Day an appeal to the country was broadcast by the PRINCE OF WALES on behalf of his brother, the Duke of York, who at the moment was on his way home from Australia. The headmasters of some of the largest elementary schools have explained the need. One of these states that in his town, of over 50,000 inhabitants, there are 4,500 boys of school age and there is not a single public cricket pitch fit for them to play on. In the City of Durham which has a population of 20,000 there is neither a public cricket pitch for a football ground. Similar conditions exist elsewhere to an extent that is well-nigh incredible.

To play games is the strongest instinct of youth. It is this fact, which is widely recognised, that lends strength to the movement that is now beginning to make headway in Great Britain. The right of the young to play games may be regarded as even more sacred than a man's right to regard his home as his castle. In the British nation the instinct for sport, fostered by many centuries of freedom, an open-air habit of life, a competitive national spirit and a keenly energising climate, is probably stronger than in the youth of any other race. At

work through the generations that have gone, that instinct has slowly evolved the British national games, under whose healthful rigour and splendid discipline have emerged sterling racial qualities—physical, mental and moral—which are the basic qualities of the British people.

The idea which the organisers of the National Playing Fields Association always have before them is to enable team games to be played. The value of team work at the great public schools has been understood for many years; and obviously it is most desirable that team work should be inculcated in the elementary school also. The boy who has been taught to play for his side rather than for himself has already learnt something of the essentials of good citizenship. It is sometimes said by foreigners that the British are a nation which has gone mad on games, and play when they ought to be at work. The answer of the Playing Fields Association is, that we are not encouraging the playing of games half enough. At all events there is the fact that in every large town people of generous feelings have to endure the dismal sight of children reduced to the gutter for their exercise. Games on which the public school authorities rightly lay such stress as the predominant factor in education become, when played in the street, a police court offence. The National Playing Fields movement with the KING and PRINCES at its head is designed to change all that.

One British case of enteric was reported on Sunday.

Dr. Guy Potter Benton, former president of the University of the Philippines, died at Minneapolis on June 28th of sleeping sickness.

Those interested are reminded that the opening night fête of the Victoria Recreation Club will be held to-night, beginning at nine o'clock.

Founders' Day of the Munsang College, Kowloon, is to be observed on Saturday next at 7.30 p.m. at the New Kowloon Theatre, Madame Wu Ting Fang is to distribute the awards.

Four motor touts were yesterday fined \$12, or 14 days each by Major Wilson, while a small boy who was charged with a similar offence was ordered to receive ten strokes with the cane. They were all arrested in Pedder Street during the week-end.

A Chinese lad died at the Government Civil Hospital on Saturday having been knocked down by a P.W.D. lorry. The deceased who was sixteen years of age received very severe injuries to his head and legs. It is believed the lorry went over his legs.

The Wilbur Players gave another successful presentation of "Alias the Deacon" at the Star Theatre last evening, and there was an excellent attendance. To-night and tomorrow night the Company stage "Spooks," a creepy play, which promises to be most interesting and exciting.

The Rev. Bro. Aimar, Director of St. Joseph's College, who has recently been seriously ill in St. Paul's Hospital, left the Colony on Saturday for a short visit to the Straits. Bro. Aimar will complete his convalescence with a visit to the Brothers' Bungalow, the Crag, Penang.

The landslide which occurred on the Repulse Bay Road between the Wongchichong Gap and Repulse Bay on Saturday involves the clearance of the several tons of rock and debris, and the work may take a week. Coolies have been employed there since Saturday, and traffic has to use the longer road via Pokfulam.

Mr. Rafael Perez, first lieutenant in the public health service of the Philippines was arrested last Wednesday on a charge of bribery. Dr. Perez is alleged to have accepted P200 to keep hidden the fact that he considered King Kee, Chinese proprietor of the Plaza Café, Plaza Santa Cruz, a leprosy suspect.

The second promenade concert at Lee Gardens, which was postponed on Saturday night, owing to the inclemency of the weather, is announced to take place at 9.30 p.m. next Saturday. In the event of inclement weather it is now definitely stated that the concert will take place in the Lee Theatre, adjoining the Gardens.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Commander Brian Leonard Geoffrey Sebastian, R.N., Royal Naval Dockyard, Hong Kong, to Miss Cicely Grace Millar, c/o No. 172, The Peak.

In connection with forthcoming weddings, it is interesting to note that the Registrar of Marriages Office, Supreme Court, that Olga Urbanec and Konstantin Kariagin are to be married shortly. This couple are both artists at Isako's Circus, which is at present at Wanchai.

In a case which was heard at the Summary Court yesterday afternoon, concerning the claim of a Chinese firm for \$138, the balance due on the price of fowls sold and delivered to a Chinese stallholder at Hunghom, it was mentioned that the claim went back for twenty years. Certain amounts had been paid on account, but the sum mentioned was the balance due on an original bill of 1907.

Resealing of letters of administration of the will of Mrs. Maria Norton Whiteaway, late of Feltham Lodge, Feltham, Middlesex, who died on January 12th, 1927, intestate, have been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, the attorney of Mr. Edward Whiteaway, widower, and Mr. J. S. Lang Whiteaway, son. Deceased left estate in Hong Kong amounting to \$67,500, and net personally in England amounting to £35,904.

Mr. T. G. Weall has been elected the Vice-President of the European Y.M.C.A. Association, Kowloon, in place of Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, who has left the Colony. Mr. Weall is also Acting President during the absence of Sir Henry Pollock from the Colony on holiday. Owing to many changes on the Board of the European Y.M.C.A. several elections have recently taken place, Messrs. P. S. Cassidy, W. E. Smith, M. M. Murray and D. O. Russell have accepted invitations to fill vacancies on the Board.

On June 18th the police raided the second floor of No. 21, Sharp Street East, and seized some seditious literature. Two men who were found on the premises were arrested. Yesterday morning they were charged before Major Wilson at the Central Magistracy when the police alleged that the second accused was the principal tenant of the house. This he denied. First accused supported No. 2's denial and took all the blame on himself. He said he would "not trust such documents in the possession of second accused." The Magistrate sentenced this man to four months' hard labour and discharged the other.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, Limited, will be held at the office of the Company, 35, Des Vœux Road Central, to-day at noon, for the purpose of passing a resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. H. R. Cleland, C.A., of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up. If this resolution is passed there will be a confirmatory meeting held on Wednesday, July 20th, at the same time and place.

When a ricksha coolie was called before Major C. Wilson, at the Central Magistracy yesterday to answer a summons for pulling a ricksha without a licence, he was declared not to be the man whom the Indian constable had arrested the previous night. The constable claimed that the man he had arrested had a scar. The ricksha coolie, however, explained the matter by saying that when he was arrested he had a dirty face and now that he had had a wash, he looked quite different. He was fined \$3.

Another credulous Chinese woman fell a victim to two plausible confidence men at Queen's Road Central yesterday. The trick employed to get the woman's jewellery and cash, amounting to \$120, was an old one. The men said that they had a bundle of notes and asked the woman to get change for them in a money exchange shop. The woman complied on the understanding that she was to be given a share. She was asked to deposit something, which she did, and when she got to the money changer's, she found that the bundle contained waste paper.

OBITUARY.

MRS. H. A. STOUT.

WIFE OF LOCAL AMERICAN RESIDENT.

The death occurred at the Matilda Hospital on Sunday of Mrs. Stout, wife of Mr. Herbert A. Stout, of the Simplex Plaster Company. Mrs. Stout was only 35 years of age, and much sympathy is felt for the husband and little son of ten years of age whom she leaves.

Mrs. Stout arrived in Hong Kong about two years ago from Fort Dodge, Iowa, U.S.A., and since she has been in this Colony she had made many friends.

The deceased had joined the staff of the Diocesan Girls' School, and was a teacher there. She was a victim of typhoid fever.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley Cemetery yesterday evening, a short service being held in the Protestant Chapel by the Rev. W. Walton Rogers, Vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. The remains are to be cremated.

The chief mourners were Mr. H. A. Stout (husband) and Master Stout (son), and among many friends present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. F. W. Foster Turner, Mr. A. W. Ingram, Messrs. E. D. and C. L. Shank, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Warren, Mr. W. Jackson, and members of the staffs of the Simplex Plaster Company and the Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Co., Ltd.

Floral Tributes.

There was a wealth of floral tributes sent, including the following:—

Robbie and Herbert.
Mr. C. L. Shank, Mr. E. D. Shank, Mr. B. Montague Ede, and Mr. H. D. Sawyer.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. D. Gouderick, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Foster Turner, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Finn Malin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Shank, Mr. and Mrs. R. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Carver, the Rev. and Mrs. W. Walton Rogers, Mrs. E. M. Kirby, Mrs. J. A. Callanan, Miss Allen, Maude E. Klatt, Miss Mary Copper, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Clarke, Miss M. H. Mason.

The Staff of the Diocesan Girls' School, the Girls of the Diocesan Girls' School, the Girls of Class II, Diocesan Girls' School, The Simplex Plaster Co., Ltd., The Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Co., Ltd.

C. N. Chung, K. Y. Wong, K. F. Lam and S. S. Chung, Chan Sing, Kurt Vogel, J. H. Carverm, B. I. Lerhovich, W. H. Wu, E. Shea, T. Yik, R. Woo, J. Rouvillon, Miss O. Remedios, C. P. Yik and C. C. Chun, Chang Fook, Tang Ping, Mrs. Ah King, Chan Sing, Chan Chee, Ah On, Leung Yat, Tsui Tat, and Li Chung.

DEATH OF INTERPORT CRICKETER.

Mr. R. C. FARBRIDGE OF SHANGHAI.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce (says Wednesday's North China Daily News), the death of Mr. R. C. Farbridge, who passed away at 4.30 p.m. yesterday in the General Hospital after a short illness.

At the time of his death Mr. Farbridge was 57 years old and for the past 29 or 30 years has been a resident of Shanghai. He originally came out to Shanghai for the firm of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co., a well-known Manchester firm (now Holliday & Co., Ltd.) with whom he remained for three years. After leaving that firm he became a broker, the occupation which he has followed since until the time of his death, being connected as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Farbridge and Reynell, bill and bullion brokers.

Until about a week before his death deceased was able to be about, having seemingly recovered from an illness of months ago. Mr. Farbridge was always a keen sportsman, being in former days a first-class cricketer. He played in several interport matches and at one time captained Shanghai's interport team. He was also well known on the turf, having owned several horses with excellent records, chief amongst them Endymion.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH."

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED.

WHAT THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY DID.

The local American Community celebrated yesterday the "Glorious Fourth"—the declaration of American Independence. With this celebration was combined the observance of the birthday of President Coolidge.

The United States Consulate-General and some of the American offices were closed and American residents for the most part kept the day as a holiday.

All naval vessels in port were "dressed" and the two "President" liners at the Kowloon Wharves were also bedecked with national flags.

Many offices and buildings displayed the Stars and Stripes in combination with the Union Jack.

The usual Consular reception was held, when the healths of "H.M. the King" and of the "President of the United States" were honoured.

The "At Home."

From 4 to 6.30 p.m., the American Community held a "July 4th" celebration at the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel, when they were "At Home" to their friends.

A very large gathering, numbering between 400 and 500 crowded the Roof Garden, which was gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack and other national flags.

Guests were received on arrival by Mr. H. Shantz, acting Consul for the United States in Hong Kong during the absence on leave of the Consul-General (Mr. R. C. Tredwell). He was supported by the Vice-Consul.

Among those who attended the reception were H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.), attended by his A.D.C. (Capt. C. H. Steele) and his Private Secretary (Capt. Forster). There were also present the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. Justice J. R. Wood (Acting Chief Justice), members of the Councils, and other prominent Government officials, members and representatives of the Consular Corps, and many prominent residents of the Colony and heads of local business firms.

Celebration Dinners.

In the evening there was a celebration dinner at the Roof Garden, at which there was a gathering of about 300. During that and the afternoon functions the Hong Kong Hotel orchestra provided dance music, and both American and British national music.

A number of private parties were given during the day by American residents.

A celebration dinner was arranged by the management of the Cafe Restaurant Parisien, and this venue was also gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, and the orchestra was in its best form.

Menus at both the Hotel dinner and the Cafe dinner were typically American.

It was regretted that owing to the difficulty of raising teams, the annual baseball match between married and single men of the United States Community was not played.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO CHINESE GIRL.

An unusual accident happened yesterday to a young Chinese girl outside the house of Sir Robert Ho Tung. As the child was passing a tree by the house a heavy branch, about 20 feet long, suddenly broke and fell on her, fracturing her leg and causing severe bruises. She was taken to the Netherlands Hospital.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.45 p.m., stated:—
The anti-cyclone remains stationary. Depressions are situated over Tongking and Shantung. Local Forecast:—S.E. winds, moderate, fair to showery.

THE NATIONALIST EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AGAINST HANKOW.

CHIANG KAI SHEK MAKES IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

TSINAN'S POSITION STILL CRITICAL. SOUTHERN FORCES STILL PRESSING NORTHWARDS.

HANKOW GOVERNMENT'S CHAOTIC FINANCIAL POSITION.

Although there is very little news as to what is actually happening in Shantung apart from the repeated statement that the Southern forces are forging their way gradually northward—it is once again reported in the vernacular newspapers that Tsinan, Shantung's capital, is "in a critical condition." So far as we are able to analyse the tactical and strategic situation, the Southerners are still quite a long way from being masters of Tsinan.

Meanwhile, the Southerners' Generalissimo, Chiang, appears to be much more interested in Hupeh than in Shantung. He has just made important appointments towards providing leaders for the anti-Reds who are to rout the "Reds" in their Wu-han strongholds.

While the Diplomatic Corps generally appear to be observing a sphinx-like attitude towards the Nationalist's order regarding the collection of the surtax at Shanghai, the Japanese Minister, very consistently, has protested and instructed the Japanese Consular-General at Shanghai to lodge a protest with the Nationalist Government at Nanking.

Our local vernacular contemporary, *Wah Tsz Yat Pao*, says it is believed in certain Peking quarters that "Mrs. Borodin and her couriers" (presumably meaning the two Russian "Reds" who were arrested at Pukow with her some months ago) will soon be released. If so, the move will be part of a general amnesty in Peking against those arrested as being incriminated in Communistic doctrines.

PEKING'S "REDS."

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

SHANGHAI, July 4th.

In some quarters, it is observed, that Mrs. Borodin "and her Russian couriers" will soon be released.

Towards the Nationalist Government's order for collecting the surtax at Shanghai, and the abolition of *likin* with a new tax to be substituted, the Diplomatic Corps are still maintaining silence. The Japanese Minister has, however, ordered the Japanese Consular-General at Shanghai to lodge a protest with the Nanking Government.

On the proposal of Mr. Wang Yin Tai, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking, the Peking Government has decided to issue an amnesty concerning those arrested on the allegation of spreading Communistic doctrines.

THE JUNK EXPLOSION AT NANKING.

"AT LEAST 200 CASUALTIES."

ACTIVITY AT PUKOW.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

NANKING, July 3rd.

Large number of troops are now collecting in Pukow, and it is thought that this portends a resumption of the drive against Peking on a large scale.

At noon yesterday, a large junk carrying explosives, blew up near Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's wharf. Two native buildings and a good many small craft were wrecked and it is estimated that there were at least two hundred casualties.

There is nothing further to report. SHANGHAI, July 3rd. Shanghai is perfectly quiet, and except for indiscriminate firing on foreign vessels in the Hankow region, the situation along the Yangtze remains much the same. (*Wah Tsz Yat Pao*).

A Chinese Report.

SHANGHAI, July 4th.

According to Shanghai vernacular newspapers some 300 to 400 casualties occurred, some 60 houses were destroyed and 50 junks sunk, as the result of the blowing-up of two boats laden with explosives at Shangkwan, near Nanking.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S OPTIMISM.

DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE FROM JAPAN.

"FOREIGN HELP OF RIGHT SORT WOULD BE WELCOME."

TSINANFU, June 29th.

The idea that any planned retreat without fighting was under way by the Northern forces was scoffed at soundly in an interview given by Tupan Chang Tsung Chang to a representative of the *North-China Daily News* a few days ago.

The northern general in spite of the current rumours as to his rough nature is an imposing figure, standing nearly seven feet in height, and built in proportion. His stubby moustache and close cropped hair add to his appearance, which altogether gives the impression that the Tupan is a 100 per cent. man.

In the course of his conversation, General Chang described the rumours of a planned retreat as sheer fabrication on the part of Nationalist propagandists. He said that a military concentration was in progress at the present time along the Kihnan railway with Pekingfu as headquarters. This place as Tsinan headquarters, but it was absolutely false he said to suppose that any withdrawing movement was in progress or even contemplated.

Army Reform Plans.

Continuing his frank discussion, the northern general pointed out that while the outcome of warfare was never certain, every possible step was being taken to prevent the Southerners from reaching either the bases just mentioned. It had reached his ears, he said, that Chiang Kai Shek and Feng Yu Hsiang were now working together in a concerted attack, but as the two generals were fundamentally opposed in ambitions and aims, it was not possible for such a friendship or alliance to come to anything as a practical working partnership.

As for the Northern campaign, General Chang pointed out that consolidation of their positions was at the present time being decided at a conference at Peking. The three chief leaders of the northern forces were effectively co-operating, he said, as a single unit. They had a common aim, to wit, the extermination of communism. Another interesting feature of the re-organization of the northern forces is found in the measures now being taken to cull out all soldiers, too young or too old or otherwise disqualified for service, and to place, as a next step, the whole military organization upon a thoroughly stable financial basis.

General Chang admitted that the present financial situation in the North owing to the depreciated currency was bad, but measures which could not be discussed in detail, were being taken to remedy the difficulty in question. Under this the high command would in time take over entire financial responsibility of all armies.

The Fight Against Communism.

Asked if there were any particular points which he would like to have stressed as a statement to the foreign press, Tupan Chang said that foreigners should not labour under the misconception that the present trouble in China was merely a political civil war. It was a war, he emphasized, between a sane government and an irresponsible communist rule. Should communism gain the victory, it would necessarily have a detrimental effect upon both foreigners and Chinese. If the true situation were understood by foreigners, he considered that their whole sympathy would be with those fighting against the spread of communism. Should foreign Nations co-operate the extermination of communism would be assured.

Foreign Support Welcome.

General Chang flatly denied that the northerners at present were receiving any Japanese support or support from other foreign interests. Foreign support of the right sort would be welcome, he said, and further questions elicited his admission that open co-operation under certain conditions was to be desired with participating forces under General Duncan. This arrangement would not be inconsistent either in safeguarding Chinese or foreign interests.

Throughout the interview General Chang displayed no signs of possessing the jovial disposition with which he has been accredited. While expressing the most optimistic views, he maintained a serious expression on his countenance. It seemed evident that whatever assurance the northern leaders may have regarding the ultimate success of their cause, the present moment is one of grave concern for them, and one cannot help but feel that serious setbacks in the future would not be entirely unexpected should they arrive.

THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS.

COLLECTION OF INCREASED RATES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 4th.

There is no truth in the reports that the French Municipal Council have waived the two per cent. increase in rates which are collectable on July 1st.

Already the Council are issuing Demand Notes in co-operation with the International Municipal Council, who have delayed issuing Demand Notes for a few days, owing to the usual clearing-up of the previous quarters' unpaid rates.

MORE LOOTING BY SOUTHERN TROOPS.

FOREIGN HOUSES AT SUTSIEN SUFFER.

CONTRAST WITH WELL BEHAVED NORTHERNERS.

In spite of the strict injunctions against the despoiling of foreign property reported to have been issued time and again by the Nationalist Government, looting still continues.

Last evening we received a Chinese letter, mailed at Sutsien on June 21st, saying that all the missionary homes there, six in number, had been entered and looted by "Southern" soldiers. The letter was brief, giving few details, but we suppose the destruction must be considerable, as it is stated that mattresses were torn to pieces, trunks, etc., rifled, and an iron safe forced open.

The Nationalists reached Sutsien on June 6th or 7th, so they had occupied the city nearly two weeks before this mischief was done. Sun Chuan Fang's soldiers had left the city in good order, doing no looting. We had reports from several sources that when the "Southern" forces first arrived they were all well behaved and orderly.

It seems quite impossible to predict from the conduct of one lot of soldiers what another lot under the same command may do, or to predict from the conduct of soldiers as they enter a place what they may do when they leave. When the Nationalists first reached Tsingkiangku, we heard reports of how well behaved they were, but now we are hearing very different stories, and they have been looting the foreigners' places there.

And so the list grows of places where these men are showing their spleen against foreigners by despoiling the houses of missionaries. These Sutsien missionaries had the goodwill and respect of the people of the city and district to a most remarkable degree.

JAPANESE GIRLS FOR "MOVIES."

SOME SELECTION COMEDIES.

Tokyo, June 17th.

Waitresses, typists, nurses, models, students and servants, numbering 232, responded to a hunt started by the new Moroguchi Production for movie actresses.

The candidates were examined at the Imperial Hotel auditorium by Mr. Tazuya Moroguchi, the chief actor, Miss Yukiko Tsukuba, the chief actress, and scenario writers. The examination consisted of mental tests, inquiries and investigation of the candidates' education, family relationship and facial beauty. Many of the girls were trembling as they were examined, but the majority appeared calm and composed.

The day went on not without a bit of comedy. One geisha from Kameido refused to leave the auditorium when the examination was over, imploring Miss Tsukuba, a former geisha, to give her a favourable answer immediately, otherwise she said she would not go home. One elderly woman appeared with a 10-year-old girl, requesting that both mother and daughter be adopted for actresses. Successful candidates attended a physical examination the next day.

KING FUAD.

EGYPT'S RULER PAYS A VISIT TO ENGLAND.

MET AT DOVER BY PRINCE OF WALES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 4th.

Guns boomed a Royal Salute at Dover on the arrival of the steamer from France, escorted by destroyers and aeroplanes bringing the Egyptian King Fuad.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a distinguished group, met His Majesty at Dover and escorted him to London to open an elaborate programme arranged by Britain in honour of the Royal visitor.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

UNLIKELY TO ASSUME SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTIONS.

CHINESE OPINION.

"The present anti-Japanese agitation is simply a demonstration and I do not think that it will take on any substantial proportions," was the opinion of a leading Chinese resident with reference to the proposed anti-Japanese boycott.

Japan, he told a representative of the *North-China Daily News* last week, was ready for emergencies and the Japanese people were doing their best to avoid being implicated in the boycott movement. They wanted to remain on friendly terms with the Chinese. Our informant thought that the boycott agitation was started by the Nanking Government because the Japanese Government had tried to place it in an isolated position, their sympathies being first with Marshal Chang Tso Lin and then with the Hankow Government. As a means of retaliation and with the hope of bringing the Japanese to terms, Nanking was clinging to the hope that the boycott movement would cause Japan to recognize the Nationalist Government.

Another informant, however, was of the opinion that the movement was not instigated by Nanking but that it was a general movement on the part of the Chinese people who were opposed to the Japanese Government despatching troops to Shantung and committing breaches of China's sovereign rights. He said that the movement was spreading and that, before long, it would extend throughout the country until the Japanese Government finally decided to withdraw her troops and cancel the 21 Demands. The Chinese people's anger against Japan had risen to such a pitch that merchants did not dare to import or sell Japanese goods and the people refused to purchase them, although in many cases, prices had been cut by 50 per cent. It was impossible, our informant stated, to ignore the movement and failure on the part of the Japanese Government to recognize it would be nothing less than folly.

Loss Of "Face" Feared.

Meetings continue to be held to discuss the matter and the Anti-Japanese Boycott League is pressing the people, through the press, to have nothing whatever to do with Japan. If the boycott is not prosecuted with full vigour, the leaders of the League say, China will become the laughing stock of the nations and considerable "face" will be lost, "face" which can never again be recovered.

Dealers of Japanese raw materials and manufactured goods met to discuss the situation and, after lengthy consideration, it was decided to request the Kuomintang and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to grant them permission to sell all Japanese goods which they have on hand and which they may have ordered before the anti-Japanese agitation began. They promised never again to import Japanese goods and said they were prepared to stand losses after they had disposed of the stocks on hand and on order. If they were compelled, they said, to hold up or confiscate such goods just now, they would suffer irreparable losses and so they hoped that their request would be given serious consideration. —*North China Daily News*.

JAPAN'S RAW SILK.

INSTITUTION TO REGULATE ITS PRICE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 4th.

The Department of Agriculture is budgeting for the creation of a semi-official institution with the object of regulating the price of raw silk, of which the average annual export value is 800,000,000 yen.

CANADA'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

AMERICAN GOODWILL EXPRESSED.

A NOTE OF SORROW.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Ottawa, July 3rd.

Mr. Phillips, the new United States Minister to Canada, and Colonel Lindbergh, were the guests of honour at an official dinner in Parliament buildings.

Mr. Phillips read a message from President Coolidge expressing American goodwill towards Canada, and rejoicing at the Canadian jubilee, declaring that the Americans are ever ready to co-operate with the Canadians in everything leading towards peace and progress.

Impressive Obsequies Of U.S. Airman.

Ottawa, July 4th.

Impressive obsequies have been directed by the Dominion Government with regard to Lieut. Johnson's body, which lay in state during the whole morning in Parliament Building.

The funeral service this afternoon was attended by the Prime Minister, a representative of the Governor-General and the United States Minister.

A carillon of bells played the *Dead March*, and the whole local garrison followed the bier to the Railway Station, which is stripped of its jubilee decorations and draped in mourning.

A special train bore the remains to the airman's home, in Michigan. Lindbergh remaining with the other eleven United States' aeroplanes, which hovered around the train and dropped flowers.

TORN PROMISSORY NOTE.

VALIDITY UPHELD AT SUPREME COURT.

CLAIM ALLOWED FOR \$1,860.

Before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood (acting Chief Justice) at the Supreme Court yesterday, a building contractor, named Tang Shing, of 14, Fook Shau Lane, sued Fung Chuk Son, described as a dentist, of 166, Wellington Street, first floor, as the guarantor of a promissory note for \$1,860.

Plaintiff alleged that on October 21st, 1926, another Chinese, named Fung Wing was indebted to him for the sum of \$1,860, and that in November of the same year the defendant stood guarantor to the note on the understanding that plaintiff would give Fung Wing time for repayment of the debt, and would not sue him until January 3rd, 1927.

Defendant agreed to pay plaintiff, it was stated, by January 3rd, 1927, if Fung Wing failed to pay the debt by that time.

Plaintiff agreed to this course, and did not sue the debtor but the money was not paid by the stipulated date.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., instructed by Mr. Horace Lo appeared for plaintiff, and defendant appeared in person. Evidence called by Mr. Alabaster tended to show that the corner of the promissory note which was said to have borne the defendant's signature as guarantor was missing, and it was stated that when defendant was asked to pay something on account a struggle ensued, and during this the promissory note was torn, the corner bearing the signature being left in defendant's hand. It was also stated that the struggle ensued after defendant had written across the document "cancelled."

The defence was that defendant signed the note as a witness and not as a guarantor, although defendant admitted that there was a struggle and that the note was torn.

His Lordship eventually entered judgment for plaintiff.

YOKOHAMA HOTEL ABLAZE:

GUEST BURNED TO DEATH.

YEN 500,000 DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Yokohama, July 4th.

The Tent Hotel was destroyed by fire early this morning, and one guest, a German, was burned to death.

The damage is estimated at 500,000 yen.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

"SECRETS" LEAKING OUT.

THE SUBMARINE PROPOSAL.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Geneva, July 3rd.

Despite the three delegations being pledged to secrecy with regard to the details of the naval discussions, and the members of the delegation absolutely refusing a statement, nevertheless what appear to be leakages continue.

For example, a local paper alleges that the technical committee has come to a disagreement with regard to the British submarine proposal, limiting this type of craft to two classes, of limited tonnage and armament, the Americans and Japanese opposing. Consequently the discussion was adjourned pending negotiations between the heads of the delegations.

Reuter has been unable to obtain either a confirmation or a denial of this report from reliable quarters.

Fresh Proposals From Japan.

Tokyo, July 4th.

Viscount Saito, having asked instructions regarding the British proposal to divide cruisers into two classes, the Naval Authorities, it is understood, generally, agreed that Japan would be unable to accept the application of a 5-5-3 ratio with regard to 10,000 tonners or restrict the calibre of the guns of the 7,500 type of six inches guns as it already has with regard to eight-inch guns on the 7,100 tonners.

Alternatively, it is expected that Viscount Saito will be instructed to propose to place a six-inch limitation on 7,000 tonners and under.

LAWN TENNIS.

ANOTHER BIG WIMBLEDON MATCH.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 4th.

At Wimbledon, in cloudy weather, with a stiff breeze, and before a moderate attendance of spectators, Miss Wills and Miss Ryan defeated Mrs. Godfree and Miss Nuthall, 6-2, 6-2, in the Ladies' Doubles semi-finals.

DANGEROUS DRIVING.

"IN A PRIVATE ROAD," NO DEFENCE.

TRACTION DRIVER FINED.

The driver of a tractor belonging to the Hong Kong Excavation, Pile Driving and Construction Co., appeared on remand before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday. The charge was for driving his vehicle along Montague Road in a manner dangerous to the public. He very nearly collided with Mr. Treskin who was driving a car in the direction of Prince Edward Road. Mr. Treskin had to apply his brakes and swerved to the left to avoid the collision.

At the last hearing, the defendant produced a letter from Mr. C. Shank, manager of the Pile Driving Co., stating that Montague Road was private property and permission in writing had to be obtained before making use of the thoroughfare.

When the case again came for hearing yesterday, a letter was produced from the Crown Solicitor stating that dangerous driving in a private road could be prosecuted. The defendant was accordingly called to refute the charge.

After evidence had been heard, he was fined 5s.

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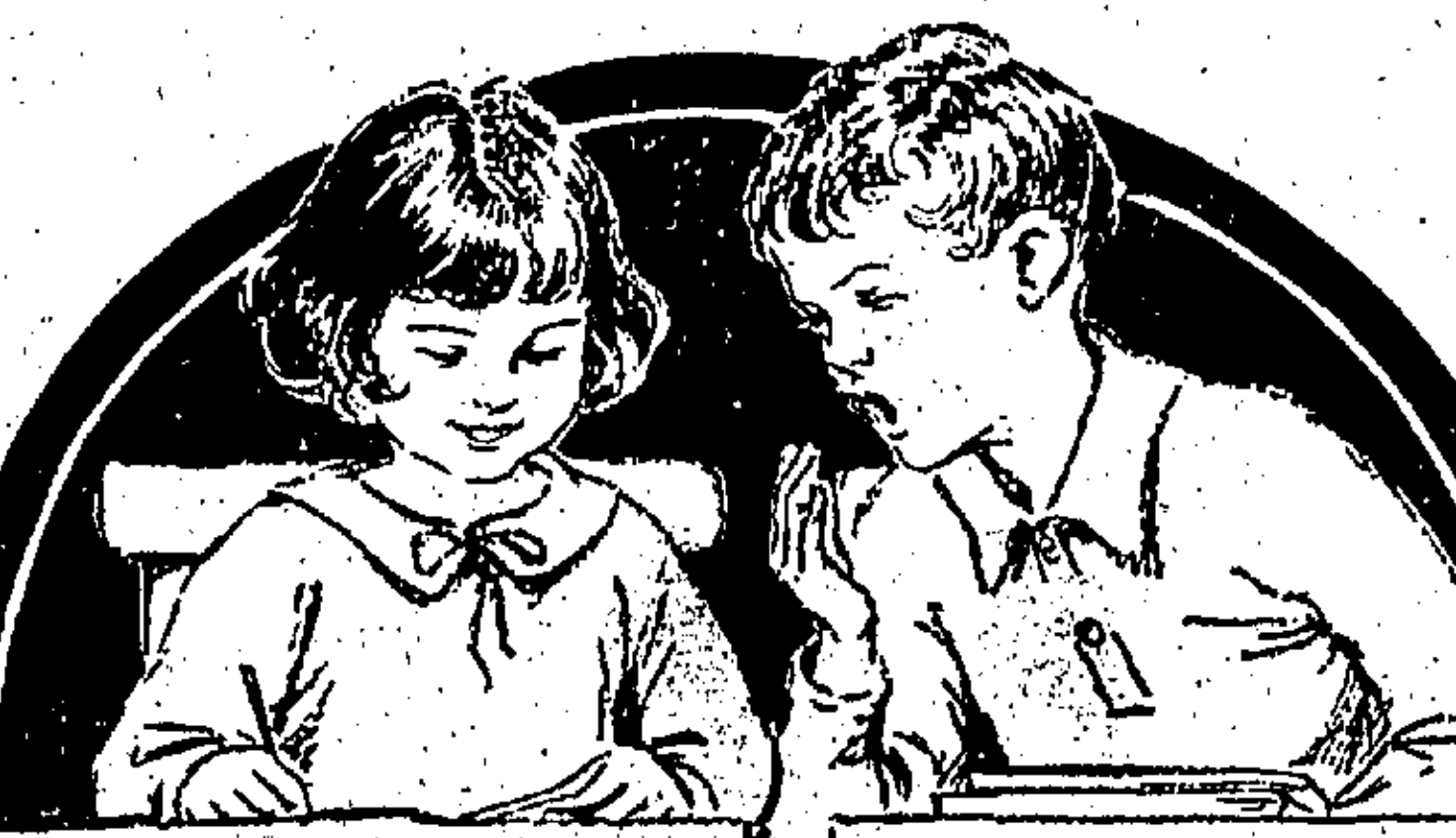
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MACAO AND ITS RACE COURSE.

A CONVERSATION WITH THE GOVERNOR.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTY'S VISIT.

[BY A HONG KONG VISITOR.]

My first race meeting at Macao brought back to me the liveliest impressions of the unfailing courtesy extended to Hong Kong visitors by the neighbouring Portuguese Colony. Upon arrival at Macao on Sunday there were representative officials of the International Race and Recreation Club of Macao to welcome visitors from Hong Kong and to distribute judiciously complimentary tickets for admission to the Members' Grand Stand and enclosure. With a thoroughness which neglected nothing to ensure a fitting welcome to the visitors, there was a fleet of motor-cars, hired by the Race Club, to convey the leading racing exponents from Hong Kong to the race course on the new reclamation at Macao. I made no bee line to the race course, but rather contented myself with a short and hurried visit through the city (that I knew so well and up to the heights of Penha where there are so many historical associations with the heyday of Macao's shipping prosperity when the Portuguese galleons carried the adventurous sons of Portugal across the oceans in the 16th century to exploit the sea-route of a then little-known world in the Orient.

From the hill top of Penha a magnificent panoramic view of the whole city of Macao, including the roadstead and the inner harbour, was obtained. From this vantage point the extent of the harbour works can be fully realised, and the magnitude of the undertaking for the comparatively small resources of the little colony of Macao presented itself as a striking testimony of the faith in the future of the Colony entertained by the Portuguese administration.

The advent of motor traffic brought about at Macao, as in Hong Kong, many notable changes, especially in the widening of the principal roadways and the resumption of land which is necessary for public improvements. The services of H. E. Goldsmith, the road expert of this Colony, were at one time lent to the Government of Macao for the purpose of laying out a small stretch of experimental road to prove the durability of asphalted roads. The superiority of the latter was acknowledged, and but for the fact that rigid economy had to be exercised in expenditure because of a dwindling revenue, much headway would have been made with the new road system. However, such improvements as have been already effected are a great step in advance of the old roads which have made way for the new. It is believed that when the resources of the Colony permit it, the Public Works Department will not neglect an improvement of such primary importance for the progressive development of Macao.

The Reclamation.

The motor ride along the road skirting the inner harbour through Patane led to the race course. This drive enabled the visitor to form an idea of the extent of the reclamation of Green Island from Macao proper. Continuing the way past the famous Chinese temple on the very outskirts of the Portuguese Colony, the motor-car was soon brought to a halt in front of the gateway to the Grand Stand. This building and its accessories, with the jockeys' weighing-in rooms, and the Governor's private stand, reminded one very much of the race course arrangements in Peking. The Peking course has none of the beauties that surround the Macao grounds, which, actually open to the sea, but in point of arrangement there is much similarity between the two. The absence of dust from the Macao course is another very pleasing contrast, and when the entire ground is drained of the sea water when it has had time to settle and is turfed, it will present a pleasing scene of a broad expanse of green carpet inferior to none among the race courses in China.

The visitor arrived when half the afternoon's programme was already gone through, but was just in time to witness the excitement attendant upon the race for the mid-summer champions. As contrasted with other meetings of the Macao Race Club in point of attendance, Sunday's was the largest, including about three hundred Hong Kong visitors who had travelled over for the race meeting on Saturday and

(Continued on next Column.)

TENNIS LEAGUE.

MID-WEEK MATCHES.

[BY HOLLYWOOD.]

Although the Chinese Recreation Club is pretty certain to win the Shields in all the three divisions, no lack of interest seems to be shown by the various Clubs competing in the League. All the matches on Saturday had to be postponed on account of rain and with those of previous weeks, postponed for the same reason, there is now a long list of outstanding matches. An endeavour is being made to play these off as soon as possible and I learn that several Clubs are already busy arranging to get through their postponed fixtures this week and before Saturday comes I expect a good many matches will have been decided.

So far the following have been arranged for this week:

Wednesday.

"B" Division: Club de Recreio v. South China Athletic Association.

"C" Division: Chinese R.C. v. Craighower.

Thursday.

"C" Division: Chinese R.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.

Sunday. The cash sweep booth was well patronized, so also were the "pari" stands. So great was the run on the \$2, sweeps for the eighth (or the Champions) race that long before that race started all the tickets had been sold out.

A noteworthy feature of the organising and clerical staffs of the booths aforementioned was the presence of a number of familiar faces of certain Portuguese residents of Hong Kong, which in part explains the efficient and smooth running of the cash sweep and the "pari" stalls. The whole system is conducted in an open and above board method, which defeats all criticisms.

The visitor was honoured by an invitation to the Governor's private stand. There he was welcomed by H. E. Senhor Arthur Tannagim Barbosa, by whom the visitor was introduced, in turn, to Mme. and Mlle. Barbosa, the Secretary General, Dr. Magalhães, and Senhora Magalhães.

After the inclement weather of the last week-end the visitor remarked on the Race Club's good fortune on being favoured with such a fine day which induced the large number of visitors (including jockeys) to make the trip from Hong Kong. With charming naïveté, Mlle. Barbosa replied that that was Portuguese good luck, in which the visitor concurred referring especially to past historical incidents when even in the darkest hours the presiding Guardian Angel of Providence saw Macao through her trials to triumph.

The Entente Cordiale.

Conversation with His Excellency naturally turned on Sir Cecil Clementy's recent visit to Macao. Senhor Barbosa was eloquent in his appreciation of a distinguished visit which he appreciated so well and which afforded him an opportunity not only to testify to the entente cordiale between two ancient Allies, but his own personal regard and admiration of Sir Cecil Clementy. At this stage Mme. Barbosa interposed with the remark that there was a sense of personal affinity between the Governors of Macao and Hong Kong inasmuch as the antecedents of both were Italian, and there was thus a bond of mutual natural relationship.

Continuing his conversation with the visitor the Governor of Macao affirmed his determination in the orientation of his administration in harmony with that of Hong Kong. In particular, in one department of Government relating to an important fiscal matter he had solicited the good offices of Sir Cecil from whom he felt certain he would receive cordial assistance and co-operation.

Asked to return Sir Cecil's official call, he stated that it would most probably be sometime in September. Senhor Barbosa is expecting the arrival of three Portuguese aviators in Macao who will be bringing out three seaplanes. The Governor hopes to travel to Hong Kong officially in one of the Portuguese seaplanes and will be escorted by the two others. The visitor assured His Excellency that he would be very welcome by the Portuguese community of Hong Kong among whom there are a number of his personal friends besides admirers of his administration for the well-being of the sister Colony.

The honour of an invitation to dine at Government House had unfortunately to be declined, as the visit could not be extended until Monday morning. The few minutes' conversation then ended. With a mutual exchange of good wishes and with an expression of hope for the greater prosperity of Macao on the part of the Hong Kong visitor, the latter bade "Adieu" to Their Excellencies and the Governor's suite and took his departure from the Governor's race stand. The rest of the afternoon was spent mingling in the crowd within the Race Club enclosure.

THE VARSITY MATCH.

FINAL TOTTINGS.

By the time these lines appear in print telegraphic news may be at hand to settle the doubts as to who has and who has not got his blue. I say "may" for two reasons; first, Reuter is rather peculiar in what sort of news he wires out about cricket; and second because it seems they are having nearly as much rain at home as we are in Hong Kong, and there might be no play. The Varsity Match is down for July 4th, 5th and 6th, while Eton v. Harrow finishes off the week on the 8th and 9th. By the way many people wax sentimental over Christmas in the Far East, but I think that many cricketers feel far more home-sick during this particular cricket week than at any other period in the year.

The following few notes supplementing and correcting my former article on this subject may be of interest to cricketers. In that, by the way, owing to an oversight I referred to E. T. Killick as a Senior. He is of course a Freshman from St. Paul's School, where in 1926 he had an average of 49.38.

He made a great impression on the critics during the Public Schools fortnight at Lords, being chosen to captain the Public School XV. v. the Australians. He got 31 on a difficult pitch. It is possible he may get into the Cambridge side this year as I hear there is some doubt as to whether K. S. Duleep Singh will play. Apparently he caught a chill in one of the earlier matches, and it developed into pleurisy. He was so ill that at one time it was feared he would not recover. Happily he is better but it seems rather doubtful if he can turn out. If he does not, the loss of such an experienced player will be a sad blow for Cambridge.

Oxford's Improved Form.

There is no doubt but that the Oxford team has improved enormously and their chance is very much more fancied now than it was two months ago. Recently against Essex Cazalet got 66 and Barber 56. I have been unable to trace the latter player. Serrurier got 5 for 100 and it looks as if he might get his blue at last.

Against Leveson-Gower's XI, Oxford won their first match, by seven wickets. In their first knock-out match, Newman got 72 not out and E. R. T. Holmes 136 not out in the second. Holmes also got 6 for 55 in their opponent's first innings and evidently has recovered his form with the ball. Unfortunately the match v. M.C.C. was limited to a couple of hours' cricket during which the M.C.C. got 82 runs for no wickets.

Cambridge Prospects.

Cambridge, however, have by no means done badly, drawing with the M.C.C. and Leveson-Gower's eleven. In the former match A. T. Longridge got 71 and in the latter Longridge made 55. The latter was expected to get his blue in 1926 on his 1925 form at Rugby but did not manage it.

I shall not be surprised to see one or two old blues standing down this year. Turnbull seems to have dropped out altogether but R. G. H. Lowe was playing at the beginning of the season. It is curious to note that Lowe, who went in first with Dawson v. the Australians in 1926, was evidently more of a bat than a bowler, although he sprang a surprise on Oxford in the first innings of the Varsity match by getting 5 for 22 including his famous hat-trick.

Plum Warner in his interesting book on the Australians' tour of 1926 makes some interesting comments on players who are available this year, which I quote for the benefit of those of my readers who may not have seen the book. He speaks very highly of E. W. Dawson, who this year as captain has been doing so well, praising his straight bat and his brilliant fielding in particular. Robins also comes in for praise in the fielding department.

Rather more space is devoted to the Oxford side, where Holmes' excellent style is commented on. He was said to be weak on slow bowling, so it will be interesting to see how he does against Irvine this year. McCanniss, a bowler, rather impressed Warner with his batting (though he did not do much afterwards). R. E. C. Butterworth may well get in this year "bowled as well as anyone," though he did not get any wickets, while Serrurier was on paper most successful with 2 for 35. Greenstock by the way is said to want a hard pitch, and it seems a bit doubtful if the wicket at Lord's this week will be particularly fast.

On the whole the match should be most interesting, and I (and I expect many of my readers agree) wish I could see it.

R. ABBIT.

THE AUSTRALIAN F.M.S. TOUR.

RAIN DELAYS PLAY ON SECOND DAY.

MALAYA'S POOR TOTAL.

Heavy rain in the early hours of Saturday morning, June 25th, delayed play in the match between the Australian XI. and Malaya until 3.15 p.m. when the Australians declared their innings at 341 for six wickets.

As was to be expected the outfield was very slow. Macartney repeatedly bent Taylor's bat and it was therefore no surprise when that player had his wicket disturbed by a ball which appeared to keep low.

Orr Bats Attractively.

Orr then joined Congdon and the first ball, which he received from Macartney was dangerously close to the wicket. A single by Congdon saw 20 on the board after the innings had been in progress 35 minutes. With only two runs added Andrews at silly point held a hot chance offered by Congdon and put an end to a promising innings.

The combination of Orr and Braddell raised the hopes of local supporters. Orr sent 30 up with a four between extra cover and mid-off—as neat a stroke as one could wish to see—and then lifted Macartney to the ropes right lustily. A refreshing sight. Forty was signalled and then Orr's period of activity came to a close, a big hit off Andrews being securely held by Woodfull.

The 50 was hoisted at 4.55, but five minutes later Brand was bowled by Andrews. The remaining wickets fell cheaply, the most notable incident being the really wonderful catch by which Oldfield dismissed Braddell, taking the ball low down on the leg side.

Malaya Follow On.

Malaya were required to follow on, which they did at 5.50 in a failing light, Bostock-Hill and Gilmour opening. Only one ball was bowled, however, for with his first delivery Everett bowled Gilmour, and Penman, the succeeding batsman, on reaching the wicket immediately appealed against the light, which appeal was upheld.

Scores:—

Australian XI: 1st Innings.

C. G. Macartney, l.b.w.	16
Hennessey	10
E. M. Mayne, b Penman	5
W. M. Woodfull, b Bostock-Hill	157
T. J. E. Andrews, c Orr, b Braddell	145
S. C. Everett, c Orr, b Bostock-Hill	9
W. A. Oldfield, c Foster, b Hennessey	7
R. Bardsley, not out	0
E. F. Rofe, not out	0
Extras	2

Total (for 6 wks.) *341

* Innings declared closed.

J. Sullivan, H. S. Gamble and R. B. Lewis did not bat.

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS.

1-7, 2-26, 3-294, 4-315, 5-339, 6-341.

BOWLING.

Penman, one for 45; Hennessey, two for 91; Bostock-Hill, two for 69; Gilmour, none for 60; Braddell, one for 52; Orr, none for 6; Rhodes, none for 20.

Malaya: 1st Innings.

Capt. C. H. Congdon, c Andrews, b Macartney	11
Lieut. C. Barker Taylor, b Macartney	5
H. L. L. Braddell, c Oldfield, b Everett	17
C. M. Brand, b Andrews	4
V. E. H. Rhodes, c Rofe, b Andrews	0
N. J. A. Foster, b Macartney	10
A. P. Penman, b Everett	0
A. J. Bostock-Hill, st. Oldfield, b Andrews	0
Dr. Hennessey, c Everett, b Macartney	0
A. Gilmour, not out	0
Extras	7

Total 69

BOWLING.

Everett, two for 18; Macartney, four for 19; Andrews, four for 25.

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS.

1-19, 2-22, 3-41, 4-58, 5-88, 6-90, 7-94, 8-99, 9-100, 10-100.

Malaya: 2nd Innings.

A. Gilmour, b Everett	0
A. J. Bostock-Hill, not out	0
A. P. Penman, not out	0

Total (for 1 wkt.)... 0

—Singapore Free Press.

THE END OF THE TOUR.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE AUSTRALIANS.

MR. MACARTNEY AND FUTURE VISITS.

A representative gathering of Singapore sportsmen as well as the up-country members of the Malayan XI. met at the dinner given by the Singapore Cricket Club at the Europe Hotel on the night of Saturday, June 25th, to bid farewell to the Australian Cricket XI., whose visit to Malaya ended last Tuesday, when they left by the *Marrella* for Australia. Mr. R. J. Farrer, President of the S.C.C., presided, with Mr. C. G. Macartney on his right, and Mr. W. A. Oldfield on his left. H.E. the Governor's Deputy (the Hon. Mr. E. C. H. Wolff) was present, as well as C. H. H. the Sultan of Johore, and the G.O.C. (H.E. Major-General Van Straubenzyn).

Speeches were brief but the "Governor-General" (Mr. Macartney), in his farewell speech, repeated his assurance that no difficulty would be experienced in the future in getting an Australian XI. to visit Malaya so long as the visit did not clash with fixtures in Australia.

The Chairman, proposing the health of the Australian Cricket XI., remarked that during the tour he had had the pleasure of watching the brilliance of Andrews, and the desperate soundness of Woodfull, but we had had one disappointment, in that we had not seen the Governor-General batting at his best. But, though we had not seen him bat at his best we had seen him bowl, and we had seen what it meant when a man used his brains when he bowled. (Applause.) Having now made the plunge, Mr. Farrer continued, we hoped Australia would not be backward in coming again.

The G.G.'s Speech.

Mr. Macartney received an enthusiastic greeting upon rising to reply. He began by thanking Malaya for its hospitality; Sir Hugh Clifford, for his kindness in extending the privilege of the *Sea Breeze* to them from Penang to Port Swettenham. Mr. Macartney next thanked the Malayan sportsmen for the manner in which they had entertained the members of the team; he could honestly say that it had been thoroughly appreciated by each member of the team. The Governor-General then congratulated the Singapore Cricket Club, particularly mentioning Mr. W. H. Stuart Clarke, the secretary, for the manner in which they had handled their tour. (Applause.) Mr. Clarke had assisted him in every possible manner to make the way easy for him to continue. It was rather difficult coming to a strange country for the first time and Mr. Clarke's kindness had been invaluable.

It had been magnificent, Mr. Macartney said of their visit, as a matter of fact the functioning had been a little too much for them, but was none the less appreciated. He thanked Mr. Foster, Dr. Hennessey, and the captains he had come in contact with for the sportsmanlike manner in which they had conducted the games. He hoped also that this tour would lead to the arrangement of many other visits. There were many alterations and adjustments to be made in any future tours. There were two which appealed to him, either there must be fewer matches or a longer period in the country.

Standard Of Malayan Cricket.

Cricket in the Peninsula, the Australian captain continued, was ever so much better than they had been led to believe or they expected, and he congratulated the players in this country on the manner in which they play the game and their knowledge of the game. He remarked that visits of overseas teams was the only way in which they could get improvement, since they must have experience before they could make progress. Mr. Macartney said he thought the visit of the Australian team had done much to benefit cricket here in every possible way. He congratulated the country on its cricket grounds, which were better than they had expected to find. True, the wicket at Singapore was on imported soil and he understood that through the agency of the Governor in the course of a little while practically every ground upon which they had played would possess an imported soil pitch to give them a true wicket.

In conclusion Mr. Macartney said there need be no doubt, after the members of his team had described the tour in Australia, about getting up future teams from Australia. Of course, the visit of a team from Australia must be consistent with fixtures there. This time of the year was easily the best time for a team to come because the cricket season there was finished. Next year they would have an English team in Australia and possibly that might interfere with a visit. Then there was the visit to England in 1930. But he assured them that every effort would be made by each member of this team to induce other players to visit Malaya.

Yesterday morning the Australian cricketers paid a visit to the site of the naval base and afterwards landed with the Governor's Deputy. —Singapore Free Press.

BROADSTAIRS CAFE
MURDER.

MAN'S LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

DEAD WOMAN'S FATE
FORETOLD.

The story of a man's jealousy was told at the inquest on Mrs. Sonia Alexandra Ramsay, who was found murdered at the Chinese Lantern Cafe, Broadstairs.

A verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Charles Robinson, who assisted Mrs. Ramsay, in the management of the cafe. Robinson, who was 50 and was separated from his wife, had been nurse to Mrs. Ramsay's husband, formerly an officer in the Royal Air Force, whose health was shattered as the result of a crash during the war.

It was disclosed that Robinson, who was found dying from poison had tried to prevent Mrs. Ramsay from going to dances and had threatened to kill her if she did not comply with his wishes.

Fortune-Telling.

Giving evidence at the inquest, Mrs. Florence Marie Allswoth, of the Broadway, Broadstairs, wife of a naval agent, said she knew Mrs. Ramsay fairly well.

The Coroner (Mr. E. T. Lambert): Where did you meet her? At dances. She came to me about having lessons.

Did she say she was in trouble with anyone? She spoke to me about Robinson, who was her business manager at the Chinese Cafe.

What did she say? I called at the cafe on Tuesday afternoon and she walked home with me. She asked me jokingly to tell her fortune, and I said she would have violent injury. She then mentioned Robinson. It was a joke, of course.

What did she say about him? She said he had told her he would kill her.

Did she say why he had threatened her? No.

Did you know of the relationship between her and Robinson? She told me once or twice that she had been on intimate terms with him. Robinson's Bad Temper.

Mrs. Heilgers, mother of Mrs. Ramsay, said she last saw her daughter alive at 11 o'clock on the Tuesday morning at the cafe. Mrs. Ramsay mentioned that Robinson was in one of his bad tempers. Mrs. Ramsay said she would be home a little after nine.

The Coroner: Did she come home at nine? No.

Were you anxious? Not then, because I thought she had gone on somewhere else.

What happened on Wednesday morning? About 7 o'clock I went into her room and found that she had not returned. I went to the cafe.

What did you find? Both front doors were locked. I went round to the back and found it open. I went upstairs and pushed open the door of what used to be her room.

I could not get it much open. All I could see was my daughter's legs. Everything seemed to be covered with blood.

Do you know anything about Robinson? He was my son-in-law's nurse. Lately he had assisted in the management of the cafe.

Do you know on what terms your daughter was with him? No.

Did she say anything about him except that he was in a bad temper? She said he was always in a very bad temper and flew into terrible rages.

Did he ever threaten her? Yes, she told me that about three weeks ago he threatened to take her life.

Did she say why? Yes; jealousy. Did he ever mention her? Since my son-in-law was an invalid he seemed to want to be her mentor, and tried to prevent her going to dances. About two months ago he said that if she continued going to dances he would kill her.

What did you say? I told him not to dare say such a thing; also, that if he did I would go to the police. But I didn't.

Did you think he meant it? No. He was in a rage, and got out of his rages as quickly as he got into them.

Terrible Struggle.

Police-Inspector Goldsmith, describing what he found when he went to the cafe, said:

Mrs. Ramsay was lying on the floor. Her head was close to the door and allowed it to open only about 18 inches. The upper part of the body was enveloped in a white bed cover. She was dead. Her head was severely wounded, and a small towel was tied tightly round her neck. There was a lot of blood on the floor and there were indications that a terrible struggle had taken place.

Prolonged Fight.

Dr. Liddell said all the wounds penetrated to the skull and in one case the skull was cracked. All the wounds could have been caused by the hammer produced. They were glancing wounds.

The Coroner: Then there must have been a fight? Yes, prolonged. As stated above, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Robinson.

"ONLY A BUTTERFLY."

"She was only a butterfly," said Mrs. Heilgers, the mother of the murdered woman, discussing the tragedy with a reporter at her home before the inquest.

(Continued on next column).

CHINESE PASSENGERS'
TRAFFIC.

A HALT IS CALLED.

DEPARTURES IN EXCESS OVER
ARRIVALS.

After a steady influx of Chinese into the Colony during the last few months, due to the troubles in China, it now appears that a halt has been called.

For the first time during the last three months the weekly returns supplied by the Harbour Authorities showed that the number of Chinese leaving the Colony was in excess of the number arriving.

The number in excess was very small—only 1,310—as compared with the previous excess of arrivals over departures. The Colony still has about 54,000 Chinese more than she had a few months ago.

The figures for the week ended on June 26th are as follows:—

Ocean Going Steamers.		
Date.	Arr.	Dep.
June 20th	2,694	1,593
" 21st	2,718	1,275
" 22nd	809	2,374
" 23rd	830	2,591
" 24th	770	2,090
" 25th	1,135	1,607
" 26th	1,077	—
	10,033	11,530

Rivers Steamers Including Passen-
gers Junks and Foreign
Going Launches.

Date.	Arr.	Dep.
June 20th	3,343	3,433
" 21st	3,424	3,362
" 22nd	2,916	3,178
" 23rd	2,564	2,940
" 24th	3,452	3,137
" 25th	3,208	2,880
" 26th	3,247	2,937
	22,051	21,867

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 4th.			
Previous Day	On Date	On Date	On Date
at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.
Barometer... 29.83	29.81	29.81	29.81
Temperature... 86	79	83	83
Humidity... 70	83	89	89
Wind... S	Calm	S	S
Direction... S	0	2	2
Force... 0	0	0	0
Weather... C	OM	C	C
Rain... 0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 3rd: 83.
Lowest open-air Temperature, 4th: 79.

R=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 5th to 11th, 1927.			
High Water.		Low Water.	
Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Hong Kong Height.
Tues.	5	h. m. a. m. p. m.	h. m. a. m. p. m.
		5 37 9 39	5 55 9 37
Wed.	6	3 58 5 8	8 26 1 6
		3 58 5 8	7 13 3 9
Thurs.	7	4 43 4 5	9 15 4 0
		4 43 4 5	9 57 2 2
Fri.	8	5 16 4 8	11 11 3 6
		5 16 4 8	10 39 2 4
Sat.	9	5 42 5 2	0 20 3 1
		5 28 4 0	11 19 2 6
Sun.	10	6 5 5 6	1 10 2 6
		6 23 3 9	11 58 2 3
Mon.	11	6 29 6 11	1 53 1 9
		7 39 3 9	—

She pointed to a scarlet Eastern lamp hanging from the ceiling of the room, a lamp which had on it a brilliantly painted rainbow butterfly. That is Sonia's lamp," she said, "and that butterfly is Sonia."

Robinson was madly in love with her. He resented anyone else even smiling at her. If a friend nodded to her in the street he would get angry and morose. He would fly into violent tempers suddenly and then a few minutes later he would kneel at Sonia's feet and beg for forgiveness.

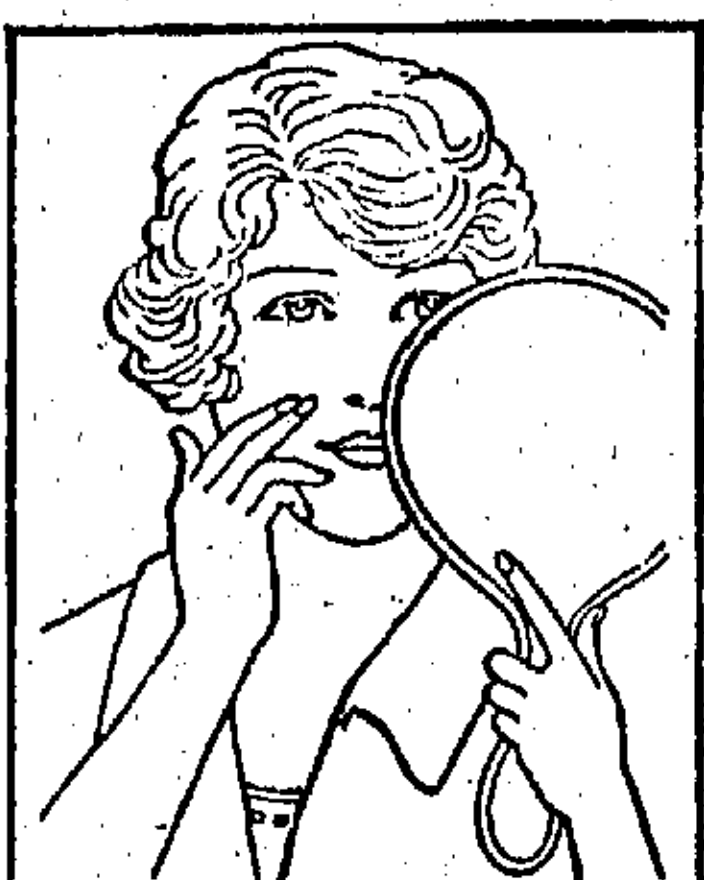
Before they started the cafe he had asked her to open a nursing home with him. He made her dress up in nurse's uniform, to see what she would look like, and he stood admiring her in silence. I think now that the tragedy was inevitable.

If Sonia had got rid of him I am sure he would have killed her in the street. My poor girl. She was only a butterfly.

When we were rich and she was a girl she lived the life of a princess. She had no idea of the value of money. She was always planning for a golden future. She said she was going to have a big car and a "pom," and she was going to have the car lined in the same colour as the "pom."

Yet although the cafe was taking £80 a week during the season, she never saved any of it. Now she is dead.

They say Robinson was angry about the loss of his money. I don't believe he had any money in the cafe at all.



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VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 18th.
Amazon (M.M.), due July 19th.
Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.
Athena (M.M.), due August 30th.
Benrachie (Ben Line), due July 9th.
Chenopodius (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Aragona (M.M.), due September 13th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due July 15th.
Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.
Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Lion (Blue Funnel), due July 11th.
Lycaon (P. & O.), due to-morrow, 5 p.m.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 20th.
Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.
Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Khiva (P. & O.), due September 1st.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 13th.
Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Mendala (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.
Mora (P. & O.), due August 18th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.
Novara (P. & O.), due to-morrow.
Nyansa (P. & O.), due July 7th, 6 p.m.

Paul-Lucas (M.M.), due to-day.
Perseus (Blue Funnel), due July 17th.
Phaetetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
Ravallindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Rhennus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 1st.
Santitas (B.I. and Apar), due July 19th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.
Tahira (B.I. and Apar), due July 11th.
Tara (B.I. and Apar), due July 11th.

Tania (E. & A.), due August 8th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.
Titania (B.I. and Apar), due July 20th.
Tulou (M.M.), due July 22nd.

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they are to be examined on 5th July, 1927, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 2nd July, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
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Telephone No. 3165.
Hong Kong, 2nd July, 1927. [5096]

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.
From July 5th to 11th, 1927.
High Water. Low Water.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	Hong Kong Standard Time.	Hong Kong Height.
Tues.	5	h. m. a. m. p. m.	h. m. a. m. p. m.
		5 37 9 39	5 55 9 37
Wed.	6	3 58 5 8	8 26 1 6
		3 58 5 8	7 13 3 9
Thurs.	7	4 43 4 5	9 15 4 0
		4 43 4 5	9 57 2 2
Fri.	8	5 16 4 8	11 11 3 6
		5 16 4 8	10 39 2 4
Sat.	9	5 42 5 2	0 20 3 1
		5 28 4 0	11 19 2 6
Sun.	10	6 5 5 6	1 10 2 6
		6 23 3 9	11 58 2 3
Mon.	11	6 29 6 11	1 53 1 9
		7 39 3 9	—

She pointed to a scarlet Eastern lamp hanging from the ceiling of the room, a lamp which had on it a brilliantly painted rainbow butterfly. That is Sonia's lamp," she said, "and that butterfly is Sonia."

Robinson was madly in love with her. He resented anyone else even smiling at her. If a friend nodded to her in the street he would get angry and morose. He would fly into violent tempers suddenly and then a few minutes later he would kneel at Sonia's feet and beg for forgiveness.

Before they started the cafe he had asked her to open a nursing home with him. He made her dress up in nurse's uniform, to see what she would look like, and he stood admiring her in silence. I think now that the tragedy was inevitable.

If Sonia had got rid of him I am sure he would have killed her in the street. My poor girl. She was only a butterfly.

When we were rich and she was a girl she lived the life of a princess. She had no idea of the value of money. She was always planning for a golden future. She said she was going to have a big car and a "pom," and she was going to have the car lined in the same colour as the "pom."

Yet although the cafe was taking £80 a week during the season, she never saved any of it. Now she is dead.

They say Robinson was angry about the loss of his money. I don't believe he had any money in the cafe at all.

Robinson's Bad Temper.

Mrs. Heilgers, mother of Mrs. Ramsay, said she last saw her daughter alive at 11 o'clock on the Tuesday morning at the cafe. Mrs. Ramsay mentioned that Robinson was in one of his bad tempers. Mrs. Ramsay said she would be home a little after nine.

The Coroner: Did she come home at nine? No.

Were you anxious? Not then, because I thought she had gone on somewhere else.

What happened on Wednesday morning? About 7 o'clock I went into her room and found that she had not returned. I went to the cafe.

What did you find? Both front doors were locked. I went round to the back and found it open. I went upstairs and pushed open the door of what used to be her room.

I could not get it much open. All I could see was my daughter's legs. Everything seemed to be covered with blood.

Do you know anything about Robinson? He was my son-in-law's nurse. Lately he had assisted in the management of the cafe.

Do you know on what terms your daughter was with him? No.

Did she say anything about him except that he was in a bad temper? She said he was always in a very bad temper and flew into terrible rages.

Did he ever threaten her? Yes, she told me that about three weeks ago he threatened to take her life.

Did she say why? Yes; jealousy. Did he ever mention her? Since my son-in-law was an invalid he seemed to want to be her mentor, and tried to prevent her going to dances. About two months ago he said that if she continued going to dances he would kill her.

What did you say? I told him not to dare say such a thing; also, that if he did I would go to the police. But I didn't.

Did you think he meant it? No. He was in a rage, and got out of his rages as quickly as he got into them.

Terrible Struggle.

Police-Inspector Goldsmith, describing what he found when he went to the cafe, said:

Mrs. Ramsay was lying on the floor. Her head was close to the door and allowed it to open only about 18 inches. The upper part of the body was enveloped in a white bed cover. She was dead. Her head was severely wounded, and a small towel was tied tightly round her neck. There was a lot of blood on the floor and there were indications that a terrible struggle had taken place.

Prolonged Fight.

Dr. Liddell said all the wounds penetrated to the skull and in one case the skull was cracked. All the wounds could have been caused by the hammer produced. They were glancing wounds.

The Coroner: Then there must have been a fight? Yes, prolonged. As stated above, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Robinson.

"ONLY A BUTTERFLY."

"She was only a butterfly," said Mrs. Heilgers, the mother of the murdered woman, discussing the tragedy with a reporter at her home before the inquest.

(Continued on next column).

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Further Sailings Expected on or about Will leave homeward-bound on or about

M.S. "Danmark" 10th July
M.S. "Java" 2nd August
M.S. "Asia" 5th September
M.S. "Afrika" 5th October

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

STRAITS	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 13	July 18	July 19	July 22	July 31
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	Aug. 21
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 24	Oct. 27	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Dec. 6
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

CONNECTING SAILINGS TO EUROPEAN PORTS.

MINNEDOSA	Aug. 5	MONTCLARE	Oct. 7
E/AUSTRALIA	Aug. 31	MINNEDOSA	Oct. 23
MONTROSE	Sept. 16	MONTCLARE	Nov. 18

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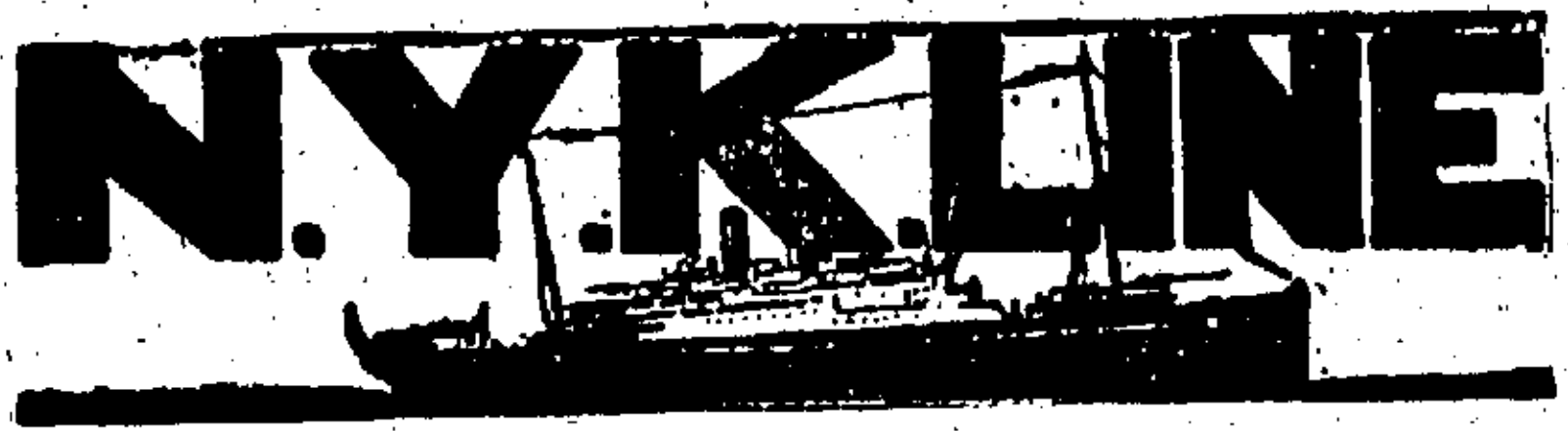
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
July 19	July 21	EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 1
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 22

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU	(Calls Keelung) ...	Tuesday, 12th July, at 9 a.m.
SIBERIA MARU		Tuesday, 12th July, at 10 a.m.
TAIYO MARU		Tuesday, 9th Aug.

(Calls Keelung & Los Angeles).

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

HAKOZAKI MARU		Saturday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
HAKUSAN MARU		Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
KITANO MARU		Saturday, 13th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU		Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU		Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo

TAMBA MARU		Monday, 11th July
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SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.		Monday, 11th July
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SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.		Thursday, 11th Aug.
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NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BENGAL MARU		Thursday, 21st July
TATSUNO MARU		Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELAGOA MARU		Tuesday, 12th July
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OEYUON MARU		Friday, 8th July
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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU		Friday, 22nd July
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

HARUNA MARU		Monday, 11th July
YAMAGATA MARU (Mojito direct)		Tuesday, 12th July
MATSUMOTO MARU		Tuesday, 19th July
TOYOHAUJI MARU		Monday, 25th July

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North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "GEMMA"		10th July, 1927
S.S. "ZOSMA"		7th Aug., 1927
S.S. "OOSTERK"		4th Sept., 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK"		25th July, 1927
S.S. "OOSTERK"		22nd Aug., 1927

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

NORMAL CARGOES, BUT
SMALL ENTRIES.

BRITISH BEST LOCAL
IMPORTS.

With only twelve vessels arriving into port during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, freights both for the Colony and for ports beyond were normal. British steamers were the best contributors towards the inward cargo.

There was a total of 10,737 tons of freights landed here. Of these 7,637 were contributed by five British vessels. The s.s. *Mai Sang*, from Sandakan accounted for 4,624 tons. The next heaviest carrier was the American vessel *West Farolan* which was responsible for 3,100 tons.

There were no through freights carried by any of the British steamers. Of the twelve arrivals, only three vessels manifested through cargoes. The total amount carried was 11,144 tons, of which the German steamer *Barmer* accounted for 5,575 tons. She was from Yokohama and Shanghai. The s.s. *Tjinnanek* (Dutch) was responsible for 3,633 tons.

Arrivals and Departures.

	Arr.	Dep.
British	1	1
German	1	1
American	2	0
Dutch	1	0
Chinese	2	0
Japanese	0	2
Norwegian	0	1
Total	12	9

The Carriers.

S.S. *King Yuan* (British) from Singapore and Hong Kong, 1,000 tons general for Hong Kong. S.S. *Tjinnanek* (British) from Port Said, 800 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kwaiyang* (British) from Bangkok, 1,813 tons, general for Hong Kong. S.S. *Mai Sang* (British) from Sandakan, 4,000 tons timber, 624 tons general for Hong Kong, and 100 cases each for other ports.

S.S. *Tabacher* (British) from San Pedro, 8,000 tons petroleum for Hong Kong. S.S. *West Farolan* (American) from New York, 3,100 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,636 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Tamies* (German) from Yokohama and Shanghai, 5,575 tons general for other ports. S.S. *Tjinnanek* (Dutch) from Sourabaya and Amoy, 3,633 tons general for other ports.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 2nd inst. at 4 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due to arrive here to-morrow, and the 8th inst. at about 5 p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. *Nyansa* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 2nd inst. at 5 p.m., with the outward mails, and is due to arrive here on the 7th inst. at about 6 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* (Capt. L. D. Douglas, R.N.R.), will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on July 13th. She is due at Vancouver, B.C., on July 31st.

The *Jade*, which was recently purchased at this port by Teodoro Yangco for the Yangco Steamship Company, has been rechristened the *Captain Luis*, this name being given in honour of the father of Don Teodoro, Captain Luis R. Yangco. The renamed ship is to come out of dry-dock, following repairs, shortly, and also is understood to be replacing the *Negros*, which was lost recently.

The *Li Hai*, which will be used as a ferry-boat between Manila and Zamboanga, has also gone into dry-dock and undergone complete overhauling of its engine. The *Li Hai* will be renamed *General Luna*. Those members of the crew of the *Negros*, who were saved, will form part of the regular crews of the two new vessels.

WATERFRONT NEWS

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATED.

AMERICAN SHIPS AND
WARSHIPS DRESSED.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Yesterday was Independence Day, and all warships in harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion. There were two Dollar and American Mail Line vessels in port, the *President Jefferson*, en route for the States, and the *President Van Buren* on her way to Europe and thence to New York. Both these liners dressed ships. Many American passengers fittingly celebrated the "Glorious Fourth," and attended receptions and parties held during the day.

Naval Stoker Charged.

C. MacMahon, a stoker of H.M.S. *Delhi*, was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday morning with disorderly conduct and doing malicious damage to a vehicle of the China Motor Bus Company. It appeared that defendant struck at a bus driver with a stick late on Sunday night, and succeeded in doing damage to the bus. He also hit a ricksha coolie on the back with a stone. Defendant pleaded no recollection of the incidents, but was convicted and fined \$5 on each of the two charges, being also ordered to pay \$3 compensation to the bus company and \$1 to the ricksha coolie.

Going North.

H.M.S. *Bruce* sails for the North to-day to relieve H.M.S. *Keppel*. Theft From "Foxglove."

At the Central Magistrate's yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindsell fined a Chinese \$10, or 14 days' imprisonment in default, for stealing some old electric wiring from H.M.S. *Foxglove*, which is being refitted at Taikoo Dock.

The "Pak Hoi."

Reports appearing in the vernacular papers concerning the grounding at the mouth of the Samsui River of the s.s. *Pak Hoi*, which is on the Hong Kong-Wuchow run, stated that efforts made to refloat the vessel, which is now silted over with sand, have proved unsuccessful. The company salvaging the vessel will probably suffer a considerable loss.

"Jade" Rechristened.

The *Jade*, which was recently purchased at this port by Teodoro Yangco for the Yangco Steamship Company, has been rechristened the *Captain Luis*, this name being given in honour of the father of Don Teodoro, Captain Luis R. Yangco. The renamed ship is to come out of dry-dock, following repairs, shortly, and also is understood to be replacing the *Negros*, which was lost recently.

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Stowaway Sentenced.

Convicted of stowing away from Singapore on board the s.s. *Lai Sang*, an unemployed Chinese was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's court yesterday morning.

"President" Liners.

Yesterday, the s.s. *President Van Buren*, one of the round-the-world liners, arrived in port en route for Manila, the next stage of her journey to New York via Suez and European ports. She had on-board 33 cabin passengers, of whom only three disembarked here. There was one passenger booked for Manila, but the majority were for Singapore and Europe. The *Van Buren* sails for Manila this morning at 8 a.m.

The *President Jefferson*, which, as reported yesterday, in this column, arrived from Manila on Sunday, sailed at midnight last night for San Francisco via ports with very fair bookings. The s.s. *President Grant* did not arrive in port until late last evening from the States and the North, and is due to sail for Manila this evening at six o'clock. No details as to passengers and freight were available yesterday.

Chapel Island Light.

The Shanghai Maritime Customs in a notice dated June 25th states that the Chapel Island Light is about to be dismantled and replaced by a new and more powerful first-order light, and that during the period of replacement, a temporary light will be exhibited from the balcony of the existing tower.

The temporary light will be exhibited on or about July 7th and will consist of a sixth order acetylene flashing light, giving a flash of 0.3 seconds; duration every 3 seconds.

This light will be exhibited from the hand rail on the east side of the tower balcony and will be visible in clear weather for a distance of about ten nautical miles. It will be invisible on the landward side through an arc of about 90 deg.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 332.

Petroleum Shipments.

The returns yesterday showed an unusually heavy import of petroleum into the Colony. The British schooner *Tabacher* brought 8,000 tons of bunker oil from San Pedro, and the American vessel *Volunteer* discharged 30,000 cases of oil and 600 bags of wax here. She came from New Orleans and Shanghai.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Wishart*; South Wall Basin, *Moorehead*, *Aphis* and *Maragon*; East Wall Basin, Subs. *L15* and *L19*; West Wall Dock, *Vindictive*; In Dock, *Wanderer* and Subs. *L2* and *L3*; Tai-ko Dock, *Foxglove*; Buoy 1, *Hermes*; Buoy 3, *Caradoc*; Buoy 4, *Thracian* and *Sepoy*; Buoy 7, *Dawnless*; Buoy 8, *Titanic*; Buoy 10, *Wild Swan*; Buoy 11, *Stormcloud* and *Somme*; Buoy 12, *Bruce*; Buoy 13, *Ruthenia*; Buoy 25, *Khark*; Buoy 26, H.S. *Maine*, Oil Fuel Jetty, *Fortol*; Foreign Men-o-War, U.S.S. *Pampanga* and *Argus* (French).

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

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S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 10th Aug.

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S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th July

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August

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S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 25th July. Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown. Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Ludritz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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